

B-52s Pound Targets Close To Cambodia

Staging Areas And Bunkers Are Attacked

SAIGON, March 3 (UPI).—American B-52s dropped more than 1,200 tons of bombs in eight raids last night and today against guerrilla positions along the Cambodian border.

The U.S. command sent the B-52s against what were described as guerrilla staging areas and bunkers in Binh Long and Tay Ninh Provinces, northwest of Saigon and southwest of the Ben Het Special Forces camp 200 miles northeast of Saigon.

Carrier-based jets flew only six sorties over South Vietnam's northern quarter yesterday concentrating instead on raids against supply routes to the North Vietnamese offensive forces in Laos.

Allied communiques listed at least 178 Viet Cong and North Vietnamese killed yesterday in battles ranging from the edge of the U Minh Forest in the far southern reaches of the Mekong Delta to the Cambodian border and the northern area of South Vietnam.

Guerrillas ground fire downed three more American helicopters yesterday, two of them in the northern war zone and one north of Saigon. One American crewman was killed and six were injured. The losses brought to 1,056 the number of U.S. helicopters shot down in the war.

2 Marines Die in Ambush

SAIGON, March 3 (AP).—Viet Cong troops ambushed a small U.S. Marine patrol last night, killing two marines and wounding three in a five-minute fusillade of rifle and machine-gun fire 20 miles southeast of Da Nang. Two Viet Cong were killed.

The marines were moving into a night ambush position when they themselves were ambushed. The area is one of rice paddies and rolling wooded terrain marked by rock outcroppings.

New GI Fatigue Slated

WASHINGTON, March 3 (Reuters).—Another withdrawal of American troops from Vietnam will be announced next month, administration officials confirmed today, but they said President Nixon had not yet decided on the number.

Defense Secretary Melvin Laird threw cold water on a published report that the Joint Chiefs of Staff have recommended, under White House prodding, a reduction of 70,000 troops between April and September.

"There is not even a piece of paper floating around in the Pentagon that has that figure on it," Mr. Laird told reporters after a closed-door briefing of the House Armed Services Committee.

U.S. Is Accused Of Misleading Public on DDT

WASHINGTON, March 3 (UPI).—Sen. Gaylord Nelson, D-Wis., accused the administration Sunday of misleading the public into thinking that DDT has been banned in this country.

In fact, he said, all the government did last November was to cancel certain uses of DDT. But such a step leads to lengthy hearings, reviews and appeals to the courts, he said.

In a letter to Russell Train, under secretary of the interior, Sen. Nelson said the government has the power, under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act, to declare DDT an "imminent hazard to the public" and order a stop to its manufacture and use. He urged Mr. Train to follow that course.

Recent statements by President Nixon and Agriculture Secretary Clifford M. Hardin have "created the impression that the DDT ban was already a reality," Sen. Nelson said, but "no single use of DDT in the United States has been stopped."

Red Delegates Fail to Confirm Soviet Report Talks May End

(Continued from Page 1) surprised if the Vietnamese Communists chose to break off the talks, which have furnished them with a useful propaganda forum as well as placed the Viet Cong in a position of parity with the Saigon government. It is considered possible, however, that Hanoi might wish to shock American public opinion in time to stimulate spring anti-war demonstrations.

On the other hand, observers noted that the Soviet position has, on several occasions, differed from that of Hanoi. The most glaring divergence came on March 31, 1968, when President Johnson halted U.S. bombing of North Vietnam and proposed "unconditional" negotiations. Soviet news media assailed Mr. Johnson's offer

as a fraud for three days before Hanoi accepted it.

A breakoff of the talks might therefore serve the Soviet interest in demonstrating anew that "American imperialism" is incorrigible—a demonstration needed to justify high military budgets and tight political discipline in the Soviet empire at a time of increasing economic strain.

However, should a breakoff of the talks result in a hardening of the U.S. position in Southeast Asia, it would be Hanoi and the Viet Cong—rather than Russia—that would have to grapple with the consequences. For this reason most observers believe, Hanoi has at the very least, a strong negative interest in keeping the talks going despite the deadlock.

Paradise in the Sun

ESTORIL
Splendid beaches, delightful scenery, festivals and flowers, fine hotels, super seafood, gay casinos, roulette, a miraculously climate the year 'round! Let us tell you about it... Junta de Turismo, Estoril, Portugal

Line Drawn at Chinese Road Lao General Says U.S. Ignored Constant Pleas for Bombing

By Henry Kamm

LUANG PRABANG, Laos, March 3 (UPI).—Gen. Thao Sayavong, commander of the northernmost military region, said yesterday that his constant requests for American bombing in northwest Laos were turned down because

The line, according to the general, follows a road being constructed by Communist China from the northwestern border of Laos toward the Laos-Thailand border. Bombing by the United States, according to the general and his deputy for operations, Col. Bounchanh Savathaphayaphane, halts at a strip three miles along the eastern edge of the road.

U.S. officials declined to comment on the general's remarks about American bombing.

Gen. Sayavong, a half-brother of King Savang Vatthana, was interviewed at his headquarters, across the road from Luang Prabang's airport, a single strip that serves commercial airliners, Royal Lao Air Force converted single-engine trainer planes carrying bombs and rockets under their wings, light unarmed American planes on undisclosed missions, Lao Army helicopters and gunships, and cargo planes bringing American aid supplies.

The Chinese-built road has reached a point about 35 miles northeast of Luang Prabang, south of the town of Muong Houn, and is continuing in the direction of Thailand. It follows the course of the Bang River.

Work began at the Chinese border town of Boten in November, 1968, and reached the junction of Mog Sai last May. Another Chinese road connects Muong Sai with Dien Bien Phu, situated just across the border in North Vietnam.

The sources said details of the clash were still not known. A Laotian government police post at Muong Kasy, 20 miles south of Muong Houn on Route 13, was reportedly lightly attacked yesterday. One bazooka-type rocket round and some rifle fire were directed at the post. There were no casualties, the sources said.

North Vietnamese trucks were sighted on Route 7 near the spot where two companies of North Vietnamese troops totaling as many as 200 soldiers were sighted at the weekend.

The sources also said there had been probes in the direction of Sam Thong and Long Cheng, Gen. Vang Pao's two main bases west of the Plain of Jars.

Details were not known, although the sources said government forces were believed to have suffered "some casualties."

Also reported was a clash in the far south of the country at Pak Song on the edge of the Bolaven Plateau. The fight took place yesterday between a Lao Army company and about 200 North Vietnamese.

Government troops were said to have lost up to ten killed. The sources emphasized that all reports were sketchy and incomplete.

Act on Rhodesia, Britain Asks UN

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., March 3 (UPI).—Britain today requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council to deal with the "illegal" proclamation of Rhodesia as a republic.

Lord Caradon made the request in a letter to this month's president of the 13-nation body, Joaquin Vallejo Arbelaez of Colombia. A meeting was expected later this week.

A British mission spokesman said Lord Caradon would be the first speaker and would present a draft resolution concentrating on the necessity of nonrecognition of the new republic and continuing the mandatory economic sanctions imposed on the breakaway colony since its declaration of independence in November, 1965.

Col. Bounchanh said the Chinese were using about 2,000 troops along the road toward Thailand. He said there was an infantry battalion near the starting point, besides two engineer battalions carrying out the work with the help of Laotian coolies, and one antiaircraft battalion deployed along the road. Informed sources said the Chinese antiaircraft batteries in the north had never gone into action, presumably because of the limits on American bombing.

American sources put the number of Chinese troops throughout northern Laos at 6,000. They are reported to be under steady surveillance by Laotian intelligence agents.

U.S. Jet Crashes

ATHENS, March 3 (AP).—A jet fighter from the U.S. Sixth Fleet carrier Franklin Roosevelt crashed into the sea off northwestern Greece Sunday, killing its pilot, U.S. Navy officials announced here.

Mr. Watson was born in Summit, N.J. in 1919. He is the younger brother of Thomas J. Watson, Jr., chairman of IBM, who is a close friend of the Kennedy family.

He attended Hotchkiss Academy and Yale University, graduating in 1942. Somewhere along the way, he picked up the nickname Dick.

Some say it was pinned on by the family, who got it from the old Rover Boys stories—the fun-loving Tom and the serious-minded Dick—while others say it dates from Hotchkiss days.

This morning, shortly before the White House confirmed his pending appointment, Mr. Watson hosted a breakfast given for French President Georges Pompidou by the Business Council for International Understanding, addressing his guest in "quite passable" French, according to one person there.

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After graduation from Yale, Mr. Watson served five years in the Army ordnance corps and was discharged in 1947 as a major. He has received decorations from a number of nations, including the French Legion of Honor and the Grand Cross of the Equestrian Order of St. Sylvester, awarded by Pope John XXIII. He has also been decorated by Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Italy, the Netherlands, Peru, the Philippines and Sweden.

Mr. Watson joined IBM in February, 1947, and, in 1949, was one of the key founders of IBM World Trade Corp. He joined the

Commerce Secretary Maurice

subsidary as a vice-president at that time, became president in 1954 and moved up to chairman of the board in 1963. In 1950, the first full year of operation, IBM World Trade registered sales of \$51 million. In 1969, the company's sales were \$2.5 billion.

In 1959, Mr. Watson was elected a vice-president and director of IBM Corp. In 1964, he became a senior vice-president and, in 1966, was named vice-chairman of the board and a member of the company's top management team.

Mr. Watson was involved in world trade projects for a number of years. In 1969, he accompanied N.Y. Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller on his fact-finding tour of Latin America—and showed up at a final ceremony in London Thursday.

Other governments expected to take part in the London ceremony are Afghanistan, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Iran, Jamaica, Laos, Malaysia, the Seychelles, Thailand and Yugoslavia.

The treaty has four objectives:

To prevent the spread of nuclear weapons; to assure that peaceful

use of atomic weapons will not be diverted to making them;

to promote the peaceful uses of nuclear energy to the maximum extent consistent with other treaty provisions and purposes; and to demonstrate the determination of countries which signed the treaty that the document should lead to further progress toward arms control and disarmament.

That goal will be met Thursday.

Of the 43 nations will have made the necessary deposit.

Indonesia today became the 97th nation to sign the treaty. It has not ratified the treaty, however, since it was negotiated three years ago at the 14-nation disarmament conference in Geneva and at the UN General Assembly.

Britain deposited its document on Nov. 27, 1968. The United States and the Soviet Union, who signed their agreements on Nov. 24, 1968, will deposit them during ceremonies in London Thursday.

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Geste Spectaculaire'

French Laud Nixon's Flight To Meet Pompidou in N.Y.

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, March 3.—The anti-Pompidou demonstrations in Chicago ironically did more than anything else to assure the personal success of President Georges Pompidou's trip to America, high-ranking French sources said today.

They said the demonstrations gave President Nixon the opportunity for his *geste-spectaculaire* in flying to New York last night.

Pompidou Ends 8-Day U.S. Visit

(Continued from Page 1)

and Vietnam to Europe and East-West relations in Europe.

The French leaders said the differences in point of view were sharp geographic and pointed out that the "frontier of the Communist world was 200 miles from Paris."

Of the demonstrations, the French leader said, "I will not forget there were incidents that left a very slight impression in my memory. In respect to Chicago, it is largely the attitude of the municipal authorities rather than the attitude of the demonstrators that struck me."

In Chicago, Mayor Richard J. Daley, declared today: "Nothing happened in Chicago during the visit of President Pompidou for which anyone is required to apologize."

Mr. Pompidou had previously expressed criticism of the Chicago police for allowing demonstrators to surround his party.

There was no demonstration at the airport.

Asked about the sale to Libya of 10 Mirage jets, the French president said, "We did not set out to sell planes. We set out to sell a void and Libya did not have planes. If we did not sell them to Libya someone else would."

In answer to a follow-up question about the 50 fighter planes Israel has paid for but France has not delivered, Mr. Pompidou said: "The embargo (against Israel) will last as long as the war does. You can tell them I am ready to pay them back tomorrow."

He suggested that popular feelings in the United States over the Israeli-Arab crisis have been fanned to a degree that is all out of proportion to the problem.

Further, he expressed the opinion that direct Israel-Arab talks would not lead to peace and therefore the big powers must propose settlements to problems in the sensitive area.

Then he walked to a cluster of microphones that had been set up and said with a smile: "Au revoir."

He and his wife then shook hands with a number of diplomats and walked up the ramp to the plane. They turned and waved several times before going inside.

Earlier, Mr. Pompidou attended breakfast meeting with members of the Business Council for International Understanding. He chided American businessmen for going to other European countries and invited them to set up plants in France.

After the meeting, former Undersecretary of State George Ball told newsmen that "the nationalistic note was much less emphasized" than under former President Charles de Gaulle.

George McGhee, the Texas oilman who is chairman of the council, reported that "Mr. Pompidou favors a general lowering of all tariffs."

Apologies Criticized

NEW YORK, March 3 (UPI).—The Jewish Defense League last night criticized government officials for apologizing to French President Pompidou, declaring that "the right of American citizens to orderly and non-violent demonstration will not be infringed upon because of a single man's temper tantrum."

The organization also condemned the French leader for what it called "his rude action and affront to the Jews of America" by not meeting with several Jewish leaders yesterday.

House Approves Compromise Bill On School Outlay

WASHINGTON, March 3 (AP).—The House, obviously tired of its long fight with President Nixon over education spending, voted today to accept a compromise \$19.4-billion appropriations bill passed by the Senate.

It contains provisions permitting cuts to about \$19 billion. The White House, equally willing to end the battle, let it be known that Mr. Nixon will sign the bill in that form although the total still is about \$880 million over his budget. He vetoed an earlier one that was \$1.2 billion over the budget.

The House vote, 223 to 152, was in the form of an instruction to its leaders to accept the Senate version. Although it is now just a formality, a conference will have to be held between the House and Senate and the agreement reached there put to still one more vote later this week.

Both the Democratic and Republican leaders in the House supported the motion to instruct the conference despite misgivings about the Senate bill.



Associated Press
THREE IS COMPANY.—When Tricia Nixon, the President's daughter, held a tête-à-tête with broadly smiling French President Georges Pompidou at the Waldorf Monday night, there were three heads. The man in the middle: a somber official interpreter.



Associated Press
DINNER TALK.—President Nixon and Mrs. Georges Pompidou at the New York gala.

Johnson Has Pains in Chest And Left Arm

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 3 (UPI).—Former President Lyndon B. Johnson suffered "transient pains" in his chest and left arm today. He was given medication to relieve the discomfort.

The President had a generally good night but continues to experience discomfort in his arm and chest. Tom Johnson, the former President's executive assistant, told a medical briefing.

Lt. Col. Robert L. North, chief heart specialist at the Army's Brooke General Hospital, diagnosed the discomfort as "transient pains" not connected with the chest pains that sent the 36th President to the hospital yesterday.

"Our main concern in our current treatment is to try and prevent a heart attack," Col. North said. This is the thrust of our treatment.

Doctors Optimistic

"The current pains do no permanent damage to the heart," he said. "We don't have a bleak outlook. In fact, we are very optimistic."

Col. Gen. William H. Moncrief, commander of the hospital, said the "discrepancies" in Mr. Johnson's heartbeats that caused his hospitalization were still evident.

Col. North said Mr. Johnson, 61, and his wife, who is staying at the hospital, were "in excellent spirits."

The defendants are facing trial on charges they conspired to bomb public places throughout New York City.

Nixon Telephones Ailing Johnson in Texas Hospital

WASHINGTON, March 3 (UPI).—President Nixon telephoned former President Lyndon B. Johnson at his Texas hospital room last night and reportedly found the former President "in good spirits."

Mr. Nixon made the call from New York just before he joined French President Georges Pompidou at a banquet.

A spokesman said the two men chatted for about five minutes and Mr. Nixon told Mr. Johnson, 61, who is in Brooke General Hospital in San Antonio, he was sorry to hear he had been hospitalized with chest pains and "he told him to take care of himself."

Mr. Nixon also told Mr.

Johnson "he was sure everything would work out satisfactorily" and he told aides after the call that Mr. Johnson seemed to be "in good spirits."

"I would say at least several days."

The Army doctors said Mr. Johnson would be encouraged to return to normal activity when he leaves the hospital.

"We plan to prescribe a period of physical activity for him," Col. North said. "I don't think we have anything concrete about the pains he has had except to say that when he has had them they were overcome with drugs."

Bernadette Devlin Gives Key to N.Y. To Black Panthers

NEW YORK, March 3 (NYT).—A golden key to the home given by Mayor John V. Lindsay to Bernadette Devlin, the Irish civil rights leader, was presented yesterday to the Black Panthers "as a gesture of solidarity with the black liberation and revolutionary socialist movement in America."

The presentation was made by Eamon McCann, chairman of the Derry Labor party, to Robert Bay, who identified himself only as a member of the Panthers, in a hired hall in a building off Union Square.

Mr. McCann, who is associated with Miss Devlin, brought a mimeographed message that he said was from her. In the statement, Miss Devlin said she sympathized with Americans who are in slums, who are hated because they are black and despised because they are poor.

Reagan Orders Inquiry On Arrest of Newsman

SACRAMENTO, Calif., March 3 (UPI).—Gov. Ronald Reagan yesterday ordered an inquiry into the overnight jailing of a United Press International newsman, who covered the Santa Barbara disturbance last week.

Mr. Reagan's press secretary, Paul Beck, said the governor "does not condone the violation of anyone's rights and has asked for a report" into the arrest of Stewart Slavin, 24, by Santa Barbara County sheriff's deputies.

Students Shout at Mrs. Nixon On Her Arrival in Kentucky

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 3 (UPI).—Pat Nixon arrived here today in a tour of colleges and was greeted by about 60 demonstrators shouting, "Peace now." Their shouts drowned out a short speech she made as she left her government jet at Blue Grass Field.

The demonstrators, who were identified as members of Students for a Democratic Society, were about 300 feet from her aircraft which landed this morning on a flight from Lansing, Mich.

(The White House had announced the tour would take in five colleges—Michigan State University at Lansing, the University of Kentucky here, the University of Cincinnati, the University of Colorado at Boulder and the School of the Ozarks in Missouri, the New York Times reported.)

(But the President's wife will not set foot on a single campus except the last—a small school for needy students tucked away in the Mtsouri hills.)

(It is believed that one reason for this is the wish to avoid student demonstrations, which have spared few public figures in recent months. Another is Mrs. Nixon's desire to meet the young volunteers at the source of their activities in town.)

Mrs. Nixon, wearing a peacock blue belted coat and matching blue dress, was taken aback by the chanting. She stammered for a moment in her airport speech but quickly regained her composure and responded to a cheering welcome from about 1,000 persons.

Kentucky Gov. Louis B. Nunn, hobbled by an ankle injury sustained playing basketball, greeted Mrs. Nixon. She teased him about the cast he wore on his injured ankle.

Mrs. Nixon was obviously pleased by the cheers of a group of Girl Scouts and Brownies and the flag-waving Kentuckians who greeted her with a number of signs. One sign simply read, "Pat." Others read "Pat Power" and "UK is No. 1 and So Is Pat," a reference to the University of Kentucky's basketball team, which is ranked second nationally in wins this year.

"I wish," he said at a White House news conference, "people didn't have to feel the only thing that was important was what they could steal, but that some times is what people think."

Sharp criticism was expressed by Negro leaders of Mr. Moynihan's use of the term "benign neglect." His actual words—used "doubtless to my regret," he said yesterday—were:

"Again we are confronted with the continuous impasse which flows from white people relying upon white people to advise them on the affairs of black people."

Rep. Stokes said a black man would advise the President that his policies had a "devastating effect" on race relations.

Others who commented, Rep. Clay said: "Moynihan realizes he is advising a President who pursues the racial question in a vacuum. Mr. Nixon has surrounded himself with the Mitchells, the Agnews and the Thurmounds, refusing to appoint any blacks to meaningful positions."

A former Harvard professor, Thomas P. Pettigrew, a scholar in the field of race relations, also took issue with Mr. Moynihan.

He said a black man would advise the President that his policies had a "devastating effect" on race relations.

The time may have come when the issue of race could benefit from a period of "benign neglect." The subject has been too much talked about. The forum has been too much taken over by hysterics, paranoid and boasters on all sides."

Had he known the memorandum would one day surface in public print, Mr. Moynihan said of the document he sent to the President Jan. 16, he would have added a "long historical footnote" that would have explained the term "benign neglect."

It is the Earl of Durham who coined the phrase in an 1839 report to the Colonial Office of the United Kingdom, explaining that Canada was progressing in its capability of self-government. This capability, Lord Durham said, had been made possible by a period of "benign neglect" of Canada by Britain.

Although Mr. Moynihan's use of the term incensed civil rights leaders, they found other portions of his memo distressing.

"Moynihan's memo," said an Urban League spokesman in behalf of the league's director, Whitney

McNunn, daughter of the governor, as she left her aircraft to begin her tour here of a center for juvenile delinquents and a mental hospital, where student volunteers work.

The First Lady rode in a motorcade from the airport to the Kentucky Village Treatment Center about 10 miles away. The center, about six miles northwest of here, trains delinquents between the ages of 12 and 19.

The 57-year-old Mrs. Nixon encountered another brief demonstration when she arrived at the Hotel Phoenix for lunch. About 30 University of Kentucky students, in a crowd of about 100, chanted, "Peace now, peace now." The First Lady did not pause to shake hands with the spectators.

Japan Dedicates Highest Building

TOKYO, March 3 (NYT).—Japan's tallest building, the World Trade Center, was opened for business in Tokyo today with an elaborate ceremony and receptions attended by more than 3,000 dignitaries.

The 40-story building, which dominates the Tokyo skyline, is 499 feet high. Until now, the 36-story Kasumigaseki building was the tallest structure in the country.

The new skyscraper was constructed by the Tokyo Terminal Co. at a cost of \$61 million with the support of the Japanese government and nearly 150 leading corporations.

Moynihan Regrets Advocating 'Benign Neglect' Race Policy

By Robert C. Maynard

WASHINGTON, March 3 (WP).—President's counselor Daniel P. Moynihan, whose writings on the American Negro have caused him trouble in the past, said yesterday that he regretted advising President Nixon to initiate an era of "benign neglect" of racial issues.

Instigating the memorandum containing that advice had been a private communication between Mr. Nixon and himself. Mr. Moynihan hinted angrily that he suspected the document had been stolen.

"I wish," he said at a White House news conference, "people didn't have to feel the only thing that was important was what they could steal, but that some times is what people think."

Sharp criticism was expressed by Negro leaders of Mr. Moynihan's use of the term "benign neglect." His actual words—used "doubtless to my regret," he said yesterday—were:

"Again we are confronted with the continuous impasse which flows from white people relying upon white people to advise them on the affairs of black people."

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Pigeons Get the Pill

MANCHESTER, N.H., March 3 (AP).—Pigeons here are being fed kernels of corn soaked in an anti-fertility compound that inhibits egg-laying. The project aims at reducing the pigeon population.

The author of the report on which Mr. Moynihan based his memo to the President, Herman Miller of the Bureau of the Census, said that sentence of Mr. Moynihan was based on a very narrow sample, a group of 10 percent of the Negro population in the North and West who are married and who are between the ages of 14 and 24. It amounts to 125,000 Negroes. There are 22 million Negroes in the United States.

But Mr. Miller said Mr. Moynihan's memorandum was "a fair estimate of where the Negro is in the economy."

S.F. Black Studies Faculty Dropped

SAN FRANCISCO, March 3 (UPI).—The entire faculty of the Black Studies Department at San Francisco State College has been notified it will not be reappointed next school year.

College officials said yesterday letters of termination effective in June were sent to the six full-time instructors because the department had not submitted its recommendations on reappointments in time for review.

The instructors would have been reappointed automatically, the officials said. They added that the letters do not amount to actual firings and are subject to review.

Creation of the Black Studies Department was a key issue in last year's long student strike, which saw repeated clashes between students and police.

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Mixed Bag

Whatever President Pompidou was hunting in America, he will return with a mixed bag of impressions. President Nixon went to unusual lengths to reassure his French colleague as to the esteem in which France is held, officially, in the United States. The demonstrators made a particular effort to point out that it was French policy, not France, that they were protesting against. Local authorities behaved badly, but the police, except in Chicago (which is almost always an exception in this respect) were very efficient. It is unfortunate that Mr. Pompidou in some of his remarks and in failing to meet with a Jewish group, and Mrs. Pompidou, in by-passing a UN luncheon, seemed to emphasize the exceptions—for by today's untidy standards, the tour went reasonably well.

President Nixon made a point at the farewell dinner in New York which the French—and the Pompidous—should take to heart. He remarked that he wanted the French president and his wife "to see our country, the United States, as a president of the United States saw it—and I must say, we overdid it a bit, as we usually do."

In other words, Mr. Nixon could expect the same problems with respect to demonstrations that Mr. Pompidou encountered. The elaborate courtesy of the demonstra-

tion can crop up with little regard for personality, policy or prestige. Nor is this phenomenon confined to the United States. President Eisenhower was hailed by millions in India, a nation with which the United States has many points of disagreement; he had to abandon his Japanese visit—although officially, Japanese and American relations have been almost uniformly good. Mr. Nixon has his own memories of a stormy Latin American tour as Vice-President, and he is aware that he would probably be shouted down, as President, in several areas of the country, including a number of college campuses.

In other words, the French and their president can be assured that the tour went as well as might have been expected, and that the over-reaction of the demonstrators—and of the Pompidous—should not affect the basic assumptions of the Franco-American relationship. There are politicians on both sides of the water who may try to exploit some of the incidents—but if they should meet any manner of success, it would not be the incidents, but underlying differences that would be responsible. And as responsible citizens in both countries hope that these differences may ultimately be bridged, rather than widened, the prospects for successful political exploitation of the less pleasant aspects of the tour are remote.

Democracy at Work in Austria

The narrow defeat of the incumbent People's party by the Socialists in Austria's eighth postwar parliamentary election serves as a reminder that Europe now takes as a matter of course a peaceful, democratic election in what was once a vortex of the cold war—even an election that portends a change of government leadership.

Austria's permanent neutrality, the price cheerfully paid in 1955 for restoration of independence, was not at issue in Sunday's balloting. Nor was Austria's promising bid for an agreement with the European Economic Community, a bid made with Moscow's acquiescence.

The Socialists, who long ago followed their West German counterparts in jettisoning their Marxist ideological baggage, won on their pledge to build "a modern Austria." They emphasized improved health, education, en-

vironment and, in general, an appeal to youth, voting at 19 for the first time.

The People's party had accumulated the inevitable grievance from four years of running alone and from a previous 20 years of heading coalitions with the Socialists as junior partner. As the Socialists have fallen just short of an absolute majority in the National Council, a renewal of the grand coalition now seems likely, but this time with the Socialists as senior partner and Bruno Kreisky as chancellor. Mr. Kreisky, foreign minister from 1955 to 1966, is widely credited for the impressive Socialist comeback this year.

At any rate, free Austria has again given the world a wholesome example of democracy at work and a reminder that seemingly intractable international problems sometimes get resolved.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Youth and Suffrage

If the case for lowering the voting age rested solely on the most widely repeated argument for it, the cause would not be worth pursuing. Those who are old enough to work, pay taxes and go to war are not necessarily old enough to vote, there being certain differences in the qualifications for the four activities. But there are other reasons for taking such action, and they are cogent enough to have won the support of 68 senators who now favor amending the Constitution to that end.

The chief one is that the young people presently in the affected age bracket are far better prepared educationally for the voting privilege than the bulk of the nation's voters have been throughout much of its history. Only a half-century ago fewer than 17 percent of American youngsters were graduated from high school and fewer than 8 percent went to college. Today close to 80 percent are high school graduates and roughly 45 percent get some form of higher education.

Yet the nation does seem to have qualms about lowering the voting age. The New York Legislature has made a tentative move in that direction, but recent attempts in other states have been easily defeated. Re-

luctance to give the vote to these young citizens rests mainly on their supposed immaturity, an argument reinforced by highly publicized accounts of student rioting, drug addiction, political lunacy and other such suggestions of instability.

On this aspect of the question, the nation should have been impressed by the testimony of Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, the president of San Francisco State College. Of the 18,000 students at his embattled institution, no more than 1,000 participated in the disorder, and of those arrested, one-half were well over the present voting age. If it is any comfort to fearful conservatives, Georgia has had 16-year-olds voting since 1943, and its present governor is Lester G. Maddox—an argument which we realize could defeat the amendment.

Contrary to our original views, we have become concerned that suffrage for this group of Americans is a matter of simple justice. To grant it would give them a sense that they have indeed a stake in their society and a political voice to protect it. To continue to treat them, instead, as children—although many of them have children of their own—can only deepen an already dangerously widespread sense of alienation.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Pompidou in America

French President Pompidou's visit to America is just one phase in the difficult process of rapprochement between the two countries. But at least it marks a continuation of the contact which began with President Nixon's meeting with Gen. de Gaulle a year ago. At that time there were the first signs of a kind of "detente" between Paris and Washington.

Today, for lack of any concrete facts, it is still necessary to conjure up two centuries of friendship and the spirit of Lafayette in order to demonstrate Franco-American solidarity during a state visit. But the development of French policy, which has been characterized by a visible pragmatism in recent months, is moving in a direction

which permits the assumption that the future will bring more than this mere exchange of polite phrases.

—From *Neue Zuercher Zeitung* (Zurich).

* * *

No one had any illusions that the U.S. demonstrations would force President Pompidou to release the 50 Mirages to Israel or to call off the planes and oil deal with Libya.

The demonstrations were aimed at achieving one thing: to demonstrate dissatisfaction with French policy, to disrupt the French president's visit to the United States and to turn his smile-campaign into chaos.

All this has been achieved and Mr. Pompidou has indeed good reason to be angry.

—From *Ma'ariv* (Tel Aviv).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 4, 1885

VIENNA.—The *Gazzetta di Venezia* announces that the Russian squadron in the Mediterranean has received orders to reinforce the Russian fleet in the East. It is believed that the squadron will not return to the Mediterranean at all events for the present. Russia having no vital interests at stake in those waters. All efforts, moreover, to secure a naval station there have failed. The European Powers having declined to grant any port to Russia for that purpose.

Fifty Years Ago

March 4, 1920

PARIS.—With the same quiet determination that characterized his dramatic entry into and his brief participation in the politics of the new republic, of which he may well be called the father, M. Paderewski, former premier of the Polish Republic, has retired into private life. "I don't think that I shall ever go on the concert platform again," said the great man, "but then in music there are so many things one can do, like composing worthwhile music in peace."



History's Prisoners: Six U.S. Divisions

By Hans J. Morgenthau

CHICAGO.—American thinking on foreign policy moves by perverse analogies. More than half a million men went to Vietnam because of the memory of Munich and World War II. It was thought that, by fighting in Vietnam, the United States could forestall aggression elsewhere and thus prevent World War III.

Now it is withdrawing a considerable number of troops from Vietnam and a majority of U.S. servicemen conclude that it ought to withdraw a considerable number from Europe as well.

A resolution sponsored by 51 senators expresses the sense of the Senate that, "with changes and improvements in the technique of modern warfare and because of the vast increase in the capacity of the United States to wage war and to move military forces and equipment by air, substantial reduction of U.S. forces permanently stationed in Europe can be made without adversely affecting either our resolve or ability to meet our commitment under the North Atlantic Treaty."

This resolution is supported by three main arguments: first, the nations of Western Europe are financially able to shoulder a greater burden of defense; second, the credibility of the American commitment to the defense of Western Europe does not depend upon the number of American troops stationed in Europe; and third, in case of need, American troops could be ferried by air to Europe in short order. These arguments are valid as far as they go, but they miss the basic military and political points of the problem.

Time for a Pause

Two fundamentally different conceptions of the function of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and its American contingent are supposed to perform have been at odds virtually since the inception of the alliance. According to a "trip wire" to make it clear to the members of the Warsaw Pact that if they were to take one step beyond the line of military demarcation of 1945, they would be automatically at war with the members of NATO and, more particularly, the United States.

The other conceives of NATO as a conventional shield which will stop the armies of the Warsaw Pact either at the line of demarcation of 1945 (the so-called forward strategy) or at some fall-back position, giving the nations of the Warsaw Pact the opportunity to pause before both sides resort to

nuclear weapons. The conflict between these two conceptions never has been resolved.

In theory, NATO has always adhered to the concept of the shield, at one time demanding 70 divisions for that purpose. But in practice, with about 25 divisions it has been reduced to performing in a confrontation between NATO and the Warsaw Pact nations, hardly more than the function of the "trip wire."

Thus, in reality, the American troops stationed in West Germany have performed primarily a symbolic function. They make it unmistakably clear to the nations of the Warsaw Pact that those nations can step over the line of demarcation only by going to war against the United States.

It is obvious that this symbolic function could be performed by any number of American divisions and that the speed with which American troops could be sent from the United States to Europe is irrelevant for it. It is only by an accident of history, caused probably by inability to decide upon the function to be performed by them that Americans settled upon the number of six divisions.

But the historic fact that for more than 20 years the United States has tied this symbolic function of its military presence in West Germany to six divisions, however irrelevant that number is for the performance of that symbolic function, makes it impossible to openly and drastically reduce that number without reducing at the same time the weight of the symbolic function.

To put it crudely: Reduce the number of U.S. divisions stationed in West Germany by one-third and you have reduced the weight of their symbolic function by one-third.

In other words, as concerns the number of these divisions, Americans are the prisoners of history. They can adapt manpower in West Germany to the requirements of their symbolic function by untroubling thinning out the effectiveness of the divisions stationed there, which has been done for years. But Washington cannot afford to openly and drastically reduce that number without reducing at the same time the weight of the symbolic function.

Hans J. Morgenthau is the Albert M. Michelson distinguished service professor and director of the Center for the Study of American Foreign Policy at the University of Chicago. His latest book is "A New Foreign Policy for the United States."

Letters

France and NATO

President Pompidou's statement at the first public appearance of his American tour, that the United States should maintain a "significant military presence" in Europe, There was no discussion about Europe's old nightmare—the possibility of an atomically armed Germany—or Europe's old dream—the possibility of a European nuclear force, initially founded upon Franco-British collaboration. Indeed, the matter never came up.

An effort was made to minimize short-range differences of approach and to maximize long-range similarities of objective. On parting, the two chiefs of state seemed to concur that old shibboleths had been removed and the atmosphere realistically prepared for future cooperation. Both presidents appear genuinely pleased. Considering the ill omens and gloom atmosphere just before Pompidou took off from Paris, this in itself is a low-keyed triumph.

Diplomatic Forum

Neither Washington nor Paris, while favoring the aims and methods of Bonn's explorations, wants the West Germans to risk moving too fast in any search for change. They agree that the alliance provides a useful diplomatic forum in which to discuss these problems.

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Conversely, though the Democrats will presumably campaign against inflation and recession, it is unlikely many voters will be persuaded that putting more Democrats in Congress will magically reduce unemployment and prices and interest rates.

What the voters perceive quite clearly is that—for better or worse—the majorities of both parties are pretty much in agreement on the present package of national programs and priorities. The dissent, to the extent it exists, is provided by a small minority in each party, whose status is unlikely to be changed significantly by the congressional redistricting that will follow this year's census.

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With the shift of seats to suburban areas and to California, Florida, and other sunshiny states, the Republicans could be in a strong position to bid for control of the House. In 1972, when Mr. Nixon will be on the ballot to provide coattails for their candidates, and thus to establish the GOP as the party of government for the first time in two generations, that would result from their swapping titles of majority and minority.

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Jed, in 1970

He Had Refused Offer

Democrats Persuade O'Brien To Return as Party Chairman

By William Chapman

WASHINGTON, March 3 (UPI).—Democratic leaders broke a five-day deadlock today by convincing Lawrence F. O'Brien to accept a draft to become chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

last week the executive committee of the national party had asked Mr. O'Brien to accept the post but he refused.

last night the committee unanimously decided to urge Mr. O'Brien to reconsider and today he informed national chairman he agreed to return to the post he gave up a little over a year ago.

In a short statement, Mr. O'Brien said: "If the Democratic National Committee ratifies the recommendation of its executive committee, to draft me as chairman, I must accept the decision to serve my party."

The 106-member National Committee meets Thursday to choose a chairman to succeed Sen. Fred Harris of Oklahoma, who resigns.

The move to ask Mr. O'Brien to consider came after hours of deliberation by the executive committee. Some members favored former Indiana Gov. Matthew E. Welsh and others leaned toward George Crangle, Democratic chairman of Erie County, N.Y.

Sen. Edward Kennedy, chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Small Business, has announced he would support Mr. O'Brien.

At one point, Mr. Humphrey reportedly proposed a package compromise with Mr. Crangle becoming a full-time deputy chairman and Gov. Welsh holding the formal title of chairman.

Mr. O'Brien had been the most popular choice among Democratic leaders. They were stunned when their favorite, now in the public relations consulting business in New York, rejected the offer last month, citing a lack of consensus among governors of Southern states reportedly objected to him and that they had not been consulted.

The executive committee apparently hoped that an unanimous vote for Mr. O'Brien might induce him to change his mind. The offer was extended, said Democratic public information director Arvin Spivak, as the product of a "consensus of the party."

Jacob Arvey, the veteran chief of Illinois Democratic politics, said he had made the telephone call asking Mr. O'Brien to reconsider. "He told me he was very flat-

Spanish Coal Mine Strike
OVIEDO, Spain, March 3 (AP).—Over 4,200 miners failed to report for the morning shift in Spain's largest coal-mining area here today, out of an Asturias mining labor force about 35,000 strong.

25% Drop in ROTC Recruits Reported for Year by Laird

WASHINGTON, March 3 (NYT).—A sharp drop in enrollments in the Reserve Officers Training Corps this school year was reported by the Defense Department.

The decline, estimated at 25 percent, was attributed to several factors, including "the growth of autonomy toward the military on the campus" and "a wait-and-see attitude on the part of some students, engendered by increasing prospects that they may not be drafted."

In an annual report on the status of reserve forces, the secretary of defense, Melvin R. Laird, said the principal reason for the decline was a shift from a compulsory to a voluntary program at 49 college and university units. In many cases, the shift was due, at least in part, to pressure from anti-military elements on campus.

The ROTC, a four-year program that offers military training while a man is in college and an officer's commission on graduation, is providing nearly half of all new officers to the active forces. The Defense Department is seeking 57,700 new male officers in fiscal year 1970—which ends June 30. Of this number, 23,700 are expected to come from ROTC.

Although a panel appointed by Mr. Laird last year reported in October that enthusiasm for the program had undergone a noticeable decline, they expressed confidence that over-all requirements could be met.

The report made public yesterday, however, cautions that "a continued decline in ROTC enrollment may require a reassessment of production objectives for fiscal year 1971 and beyond. A further reduction in enrollment may lower the quality of the product."

The proposals in the report include:

• Increasing the subsistence pay

DEATH NOTICES

CAMPBELL, WALTER LOWRIE, on March 1, 1970, at his residence, 3020 W. 36th Street, Port of Spain, Trinidad. The beloved husband of Courtney Kemp Campbell, and survived by three daughters and four sons, brother Reverend Ernest Y. Campbell, Mrs. Mervyn, Irene and Mrs. Eleanor L. McLean, and a son, Mr. Ernest Campbell, Tuesday, March 3, in Bethesda, Maryland. The family suggests memorials may be made to the American Cancer Society.

The P.W. Bliss Co. (Paris) is deeply grieved at the death of Mr. Michael J. Flanagan, previously President and Managing Director-President of the Supervisory Board, and would like to thank all those who have expressed sympathy.

At his request, the funeral service took place in Bayonne on February 21, 1970, with only close members of the family present.



Lawrence F. O'Brien

1,000 Attack U.S. Embassy In Manila

Police Smash March Against 'Imperialism'

By Philip Shabecoff

MANILA, March 3 (NYT).—With gunfire and flaming clubs, Manila riot police broke up and stampeded a column of demonstrators trying to march on the U.S. Embassy.

The demonstrators, who numbered about 1,000, had split off from a mass "people's protest march" which had waded through Manila all afternoon to protest, among other things, "American imperialism."

The march was to have been peaceful, according to its organizers, who included the Movement for a Democratic Philippines, an organization of leftist student and labor groups, as well as striking drivers of jeepneys, the gaudily decorated, converted jeeps that are used by the thousands as minibuses in Manila.

The senator was giving a memorial address in honor of Edmund Burke, the 18th-century British statesman and philosopher, who founded Trinity College.

Sen. Kennedy returns to the United States tomorrow.

Paul Christman, Ex-All-America, Is Dead at 51

LAKE FOREST, Ill., March 3 (AP).—Paul Christman, 51, former All-America football player from the University of Missouri, and most recently a television commentator, died of a heart ailment in Lake Forest hospital yesterday.

Mr. Christman had entered the hospital Saturday night. He had suffered mild heart seizures in the past.

After setting yard-gaining records as a Missouri quarterback from 1933 through 1940, Mr. Christman played in the backfield of the then Chicago Cardinals, who won the National Football League championship in 1947 by defeating the Philadelphia Eagles, 28-21.

Mr. Christman worked as a television color man, reporting on both American and National Football League games. He had worked for all three major networks, most recently for the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Joseph B. Schechtman

NEW YORK, March 3 (AP).—Russian-born Joseph B. Schechtman, 79, an outstanding world Zionist leader and writer on Zionist affairs, died Sunday at his home here after a heart attack.

Walter Lewis Campbell
WASHINGTON, March 3 (WP).—Walter Lowrie Campbell, 55, a retired State Department official who specialized in Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, died at his home in Bethesda, Md., Sunday following a long illness.

Israel Is Reviled In the Soviet Press

MOSCOW, March 3 (UPI).—In the most vitriolic outburst of a three-week-long anti-Israel campaign the Soviet press today reviled Israelis as barbarous, fascist racists who are headed for defeat.

Most major newspapers carried extensive displays of pictures, letters, editorials and signed articles accusing Israel of misdeeds ranging from cynicism to the murder of women and children.

The strongest language was in the armed-forces daily *Krasnaya Zvezda*, which fulminated against Israeli troops who "are building their motherland on the bones of Arab women and children slain by bombs and burned by napalm."

Police bloodied soldiers of Israel are acting as Hitler's henchmen did in the last war and as America is acting now in Vietnam."

Springer Fined Again For Failure to Testify

BERLIN, March 3 (UPI).—A West Berlin court fined West German publisher Axel Springer 1,000 marks (\$276) yesterday for again failing to appear as a witness at the trial of Horst Mahler, a leftist lawyer charged with leading a violent demonstration against the Springer plant here two years ago.

The publisher's attorney said Mr. Springer had gone abroad because he thought his testimony no longer was wanted. Mr. Springer was fined 500 marks (\$138) two weeks ago for not appearing.

Mr. Mahler's lawyer said he wanted Mr. Springer to testify in connection with an allegation that Mr. Springer had ordered his newspaper to slant their reports against Mr. Mahler.

Iraqi Ex-Premier Doomed in Absentia

DAMASCUS, Syria, March 3 (AP).—Col. Abdul Razak el-Naef, former Iraqi premier, has been sentenced to death in absentia by a special court in Baghdad, the Iraqi News Agency reported last night.

The agency said Mr. el-Naef was found guilty of involvement to an abortive attempt to overthrow the leftist Iraqi government last December.

Mr. el-Naef became premier after a Baathist coup in July 1968. He was deposed after 12 days in power. His current whereabouts are unknown.

S., N. Vietnam Offices Attacked in Sweden

STOCKHOLM, March 3 (AP).—Three windows were broken and the front door damaged at the newly opened South Vietnamese information office here last night. Police reported 200 demonstrators made the attack.

Later last night, two windows

were smashed at the North Vietnamese Embassy, which was covered with black paint. There were no witnesses to the second incident.

Party Confers

The idea of certifying Col. Arana's election to a four-year term goes down hard, however, with many Revolutionary party members.

The party's national directorate was called into session with Mr. Fuentes yesterday afternoon to consider the situation.

"If the Revolutionary party deputies don't vote for Col. Arana, there could be a civil war here and they know it," a diplomatic observer said.

Col. Arana gained fame as leader of the Zapatista guerilla movement in north-

eastern Guatemala that wiped out

a rural guerilla movement in that

area. Many peasants were killed there between 1966 and 1968.

He is referred to by Guatemalan

leftists as the "assassin colonel."

He is revered by the anti-

Communist right that has strong

feelings against him.

The outcome of the orderly election

was received calmly by the

public. But in political circles there was some tension.

Making the congress responsible for choosing the president poses a dramatic problem for the Revolutionary party, which has a majority of 38 deputies in the 55-member legislature.

President Julio Cesar Mendez

Montenegro, leader of the Revolu-

tionary party, said before the elec-

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Kreisky Bid For a Vienna Government To Attempt Coalition With Conservatives

VIENNA, March 3 (NYT).—President Franz Jonas today charged Bruno Kreisky, chairman of the Socialist party, with forming a new government in a coalition with the conservative People's party.

Earlier today, the head of state accepted the resignation of federal Chancellor Josef Klaus and his cabinet and asked them to stay in office as a caretaker administration until a new government was set up.

Mr. Jonas, himself a Socialist, urged Mr. Kreisky to speed negotiations with the People's party and voiced hope that Austria would have a new government by the time the Strategic Armament Limitation Talks begin in Vienna.

The People's party responded noncommittally to the coalition offer and indicated that it would not be rushed into an alliance with the Socialists.

The United States and the Soviet Union are scheduled to resume the talks here April 16. The first round of talks was held in Helsinki.

"Grand Alliance"

Today's official developments heralded the renewal of the "grand alliance" between conservatives and Socialists that had governed Austria from the end of World War II until 1966.

The designation of Mr. Kreisky to form the new government meant that the roles in the rebuilt alliance would be reversed as a consequence of the Socialist victory in last Sunday's elections. The People's party, which now will be the junior partner in the coalition, had furnished all chancellors since 1945.

Although Socialists and conservatives polled, respectively, 48.4 and 44.7 percent of the total popular vote last Sunday, the parliamentary margin between them is smaller because of the intricate election system, and it narrowed further today.

Final election returns, announced today, gave the Socialist party 81 seats in the National Council, or lower house, the People's party 79, and the Freedom party 5. Provisional returns Sunday night seemed to indicate that the conservatives would have only 78 representatives in the house and the Freedom party, a pan-Germanistic group, 6.

Patients in the Municipal Hospital, one of several buildings cracked by earlier earth movements, were moved to a sanatorium away from the heart of old Pozzuoli.

Authorities ordered about 6,000 persons to leave last night after scientists said nine slight earthquakes rippled through the city. None caused any damage or casualties.

The formulation seemed to leave the conservatives an option of an alliance with the small Freedom party.

Mr. Kreisky said Sunday that he could not imagine how such a "coalition of losers" could function. Stable sectors within the People's party are known to be opposed to collaborating with the pan-Germanists.

747 Service Starts Between N.Y., Paris

PARIS, March 3 (UPI).—Jumbo jet service began between New York and Paris yesterday with the arrival of a Pan American Boeing 747 at 10:35 a.m. (09:35 GMT), an hour late because of congestion at the New York airport.

The giant plane, with a capacity of 362 passengers, carried 114 on this inaugural flight. Paris is the third city to receive the jumbo jet service, following London and San Juan, Puerto Rico.

PARIS AMUSEMENTS

LIDO
Nightly at 7 p.m. and 7:30 p.m.
2 different shows
CABARET
MINIMUM PER PERSON
TAX AND TIP INCLUDED
58F
with 1/2 bottle
of wine
2 1/2 hours
OR
Dinner
91F
with 1/2 bottle
of wine
2 1/2 hours
DINNER-DANCE AT 8:30 p.m.
RESERVATIONS : ELY. 11-61

PARIS ST' MICHEL English version
"THE FRESHEST FILM OF THE YEAR" — MC CALL'S

Bob & Carol
&
Ted & Alice
Don't miss any possibility . . . or the beginning of the film.

THEatre des Champs-Elysées, Wednesday, March 11, 8 p.m.
CYCLE BEETHOVEN (4th concert)
O.R.T.F. NATIONAL ORCHESTRA
Conducted by Jean MARTINON
Soloists: Eric Christian Paul
HEIDSIECK FERRAS TORTELIER
Concerto for three instruments - 2 Romances - 3rd Symphony

Salle Gaveau, Friday, March 6, 8 p.m. (Vichy)

A new discovery: the pianist Israël

MARGALIT



United Press International
THEY WON'T GO—Police scuffle with a number of inhabitants who refuse to leave as ordered—their homes in Pozzuoli threatened by slow earthquake destruction.

10,000 Flee Pozzuoli; Others Refuse to Go, Fight Police

POZZUOLI, Italy, March 3 (UPI).—More than 10,000 inhabitants of this ancient Roman seaport fled today following an earthquake scare, but thousands more remained behind in defiance of orders to go.

Hundreds of shun dwellers scuffled with police during demonstrations outside city hall, shouting they would rather die in their ramshackle tenement buildings than leave.

Several persons suffered cuts and bruises in the scuffles, and police reported several cases of hysteria as demonstrators chanted, "We want our houses" and, "We will not go."

Mayor Nino Gentile announced schools would close starting tomorrow and asked shouting, weeping inhabitants of the shun district to "Terni" (earth) to move out as he ordered yesterday.

More than 1,000 police maintained order and helped families shift their belongings by army trucks to hotels in nearby Naples, an empty, recently built mental hospital and houses in five nearby towns.

Patients in the Municipal Hospital, one of several buildings cracked by earlier earth movements, were moved to a sanatorium away from the heart of old Pozzuoli.

Authorities ordered about 6,000 persons to leave last night after scientists said nine slight earthquakes rippled through the city. None caused any damage or casualties.

Several thousand other persons also fled. But more than 60,000 residents were still waiting to see if a rarer geological phenomenon called "slow earthquake" will erupt violently.

A delegation of townspeople protested last night against the evacuation order, saying it would be hard for fishermen and market workers to carry out their work

when based far from the center of town.

Not involved were about 2,500 Americans, most of them wives and children of U.S. Sixth Fleet sailors, who live on a high hill overlooking the Bay of Naples. No danger was reported in their district.

But Giuseppe Imbo, director of the Vesuvius Observatory and one of the nation's top geologists, warned that a series of slight earthquakes yesterday could signal new and stronger earth movements.

His announcement sparked widespread fears of a major upheaval in a city which already has risen, according to scientists, about 39 inches since 1968, the sharpest rise in centuries of geological ups and downs. The last major upheaval came in 1838, when the earth was pushed up so fast that a 400-foot hill sprang up within hours.

The movie had not been licensed for general distribution. But Mr. Trevelyan saw no objection to its being seen by a "specialized audience" in a film club. The Open Space Theatre now expects to resume showing "Flesh." It may also try to recover some damages for the losses it claims it has suffered as a result of the police raid.

London Releases Film by Warhol

LONDON, March 3 (NYT).—Legal authorities have decided not to prosecute an avant-garde theater for showing Andy Warhol's film, "Flesh."

In January, policemen raided the Open Space Theatre and seized the film and projector.

The action surprised and disturbed numerous commentators and drew criticism from Britain's film censor, John Trevelyan.

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hem Wins
est-Novel
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tional Book Award
nners Announced

By Henry Raymond

NEW YORK, March 3 (NYT). — A young woman who has been gaining critical recognition since her literary debut a few years ago and a grande dame of American letters known mainly as a dramatist are among the winners of the National Book Awards for 1969.

The young woman is Joyce Oates, who carried off the fiction award for her latest novel, "Them," published by the Random House. Lillian Hellman, author of "The Little Foxes" and a dozen other well-known plays, won the prize for drama and letters for her memoirs, "Unfinished Woman," published by Little, Brown.

R. Erik H. Erikson, the psychiatrist, won the prize philosophy and religion for "Man's Death," a study of Indian leader's doctrine of death non-violence published by W. W. Norton. The prize history and biography went to Harry Williams, Boyd professor of History at Louisiana State University, for his biography of "Huey P. Long," published by Alfred A. Knopf.

Book by Singer

Isaac Bashevis Singer, the writer who writes in Yiddish, won the award for children's books for "A Day of Pleasure: Tales of a Boy Growing up in Warsaw." Published by Farrar, Straus & Giroux, "The Complete Poems," by Elisabeth Bishop, also published by Farrar, Straus, won the poetry prize.

The translation prize went to Alphonse Marhef, known for his translations of Gunther Grass and other German authors, for his work on a French novel "Dieppe to Castle," by Louis-Ferdinand Celine, published as "Siegmar Lawrence" book by L'Espresso Press.

The annual awards for the best distinguished books written by American citizens and published in the United States in the preceding year were announced yesterday by the National Book Committee, an unusually selected group representing six trade associations.

Controversy on Judges

The announcements, made by a representative of each of the seven juries at a news conference at the Biltmore Hotel, came against the background of controversy in the publishing industry over the selection of judges and other procedures, as has happened frequently since the award was established 20 years ago.

This year the controversy erupted with a public attack on a committee by Roger W. Straus, president of Farrar, Straus & Giroux. Mr. Straus' views are shared by many other leading publishers, sharply criticized the jury procedures and the committee's failure to effectively publicize the 35 books submitted for the awards on Feb. 15.

The criticism—much of it based on the fiction panel—emerged yesterday as a principal theme of discussion at the various social activities and seminars organized around the awards which have drawn several hundred book critics and editors from across the country. The program will culminate tomorrow evening with the presentation of the seven awards of \$1,000 each at the Philharmonic Hall.

Some of the jurors were reported to have joined in the criticism at a private luncheon given by Peter S. Jennings, executive director of the committee, just before the announcement of the winners.

"There was a widespread feeling that the juries should be selected in a more systematic way," said Stewart Udall, a former secretary of interior during the Kennedy and Johnson administrations, who was a member of the philosophy and religion panel.

Gilded Bow,
Golden Arrows
Missing in U.K.

WINDSOR, England, March 3 (UPI). — A gilded bow, two ceremonial swords and other arms in the personal collection of Queen Elizabeth II were reported missing today from Windsor Castle.

The items, including an Alsatian gun and three pistols, are said to be worth between £1,000 and £2,000 (\$3,600-\$4,800).

The Persian bow and arrows, not given to Queen Victoria, have been on public display at the castle several times.

The arms were reported missing after a routine check of the storerooms. "No one knows whether they have been stolen or just misplaced," a police spokesman said.

Police found no trace of a break-in at Windsor, the most frequently used royal residence after Buckingham Palace.

We would like to welcome President Pompidou,

however, that is impossible.

He is no friend.

We mean no courtesy. We are admirers of France and its civilization. And we would have liked to hail its President on his visits to this country and this city. But in good conscience we cannot. He is no friend of the United States nor does he speak for the majority of the French people.

Many Frenchmen, including General de Gaulle—and even M. Pompidou who just spoke before the joint session of our own Congress—have not hesitated to criticize the official policy of our own government. We see no reason, therefore, why we should not voice our apprehension and concern with the policies of M. Pompidou. Why should he have it both ways?

But it appears that this is exactly the way he wants it. He wants American troops to stay on in Europe indefinitely and for France to be protected by the American nuclear umbrella. *But he would like to have this without cooperating in NATO's integrated military system.*

He is suspicious of any help and cooperation we extend to friendly governments in North Africa. *But he doesn't hesitate to rush into Libya to take over positions from which the U.S. was unilaterally and unceremoniously evicted.*

He wants to recolonize North Africa and the Middle East—calling it "France's Mediterranean Policy"—under the guise of protector of the Arabs. Thus he becomes wholesale supplier of the most dangerous sophisticated weapons to the most immature and irresponsible Junta, whose leader only a few days ago sought to justify the terrorism in the skies and the murder of innocent civilians.

We believe M. Pompidou's policy in the Middle East is undermining the efforts of our own government to introduce a sense of stability, international responsibility and peace in the Middle East. His policy is dangerous, reckless, and indefensible.

The facts are our most eloquent ally:

He has placed an embargo upon the State of Israel, and denied her weapons she requires for her defense and survival, weapons for which she has already paid.

He has sold 110 Mirage jets to Libya. What does M. Pompidou imagine Libya will do with 110 Mirage jets, spray her crops?

M. Pompidou indulges in the dangerous game of using an anti-Israeli policy as bait for currying favor with the Arabs. And under the guise of anti-Israel accusations and slander, we see the re-emergence and spread of anti-Semitism once again in France.

M. Pompidou, it would appear, is ready to sacrifice the state of Israel in order to restore France's position in the Arab world.

His predecessor, Gen. de Gaulle, quoted by the French press, has shown him the way: he has "resigned himself" to the "historic" disappearance of the State of Israel, and with great sadness foresees "the people of Israel to once more become the Wandering Jew."

Does M. Pompidou also foresee this? Is he also saddened?

While General de Gaulle, and his successor M. Pompidou, were obsessed to free themselves from what they considered "shackles of American influence," they have by now become slaves of their Arab clients.

Furthermore, M. Pompidou does not represent the majority of the French people. The French press and the French poll-takers have proved it: The latest opinion poll, taken only a few days before M. Pompidou left for this country, shows conclusively that the French people are opposed to their Government's policies in the Middle East.

—19% of those polled approved of the sale of the Mirages to Libya; 56% condemned it.

—20% approve of the arms embargo; 50% were of the opinion France should honor its contractual obligations and deliver the 50 Mirages that Israel has already paid for.

—20% approve of the French policies in the Middle East; 44% disapproved; 36% had no opinion.

—Even among members of the Gaullist Party (U.D.R.), whose leader is M. Pompidou, only 34% approved of his policy; and 34% were against. The rest preferred not to answer.

—Among the voters for the Communist Party, a majority of almost 60% rejected the anti-Israel policy of Pompidou, despite the Communist Party's proclaimed anti-Israel attitude.

The French press was even more categorical in its condemnation of M. Pompidou's policy in the Middle East. What outraged the French newspapers most, was not only the sale of 110 Mirages to a nation with only 8 pilots but also the evasions, the tricks, the lies that surrounded this sordid deal. The French Premier M. Chaban-Delmas confessed that "there can be no confidence on the part of the nation if its Government does not tell the truth."

M. Pompidou's Government is accused of precisely that. The French press accuse their Government of misleading not only its American Allies, but also its own people. The leading French daily, *Le Monde*, in an editorial titled "The Fear of The Truth" (Jan. 11, 1970) accused the Government of M. Pompidou of deception and underhandedness, and protested against misleading the press by lies and evasion.

In yet another editorial (Jan. 23, 1970) on the same subject, *Le Monde* declared that what is so disturbing in the behavior of the French Government in this matter is its obstinate insistence that the sale of the Mirages to the Libyans would not affect at all France's impartiality in the conflict in the Middle East. The Editorialist would like to know whom the government is trying to kid? "Regardless how hard one tries," he writes, "one still finds it most difficult to conceive against whom the Libyans will eventually use these planes if not against Israel."

Many Frenchmen are convinced that this policy, far from being in the best interests of France, will in the long run prove self-defeating. So do many Americans.

The truth of the matter is that the French policy, as pursued by the government under the Presidency of M. Pompidou, combines so many evil elements that it cannot but end in complete failure and, furthermore, constitutes a danger to world peace.

It is for these reasons that we cannot support the welcome of President Pompidou.

We take this occasion, however, to appeal to our own Government to counterbalance France's arming of the Arabs. It is time to speed up our Government's decision to sell the planes and other material so vital for survival to the besieged state of Israel.

We urge our Government to pursue its efforts to bring the warring parties of the Middle East to the negotiating table. Only in that way, through mutual give-and-take, can there ever be a just settlement.

We believe that public opinion in this country can tip the scales in favor of peace and stability in the Middle East. We believe it can encourage and strengthen this administration in its dealing with the other big powers to achieve a fair settlement.

Therefore, we appeal to you to support our campaign for peace in the Middle East, and let us know that you agree with this message.

Americans For Peace In The Middle East, Inc.

711 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10019.

I agree with the contents of your statement, and approve of your campaign to mobilize public opinion for the cause of peace in the Middle East.

Please accept my contribution.

Name _____

Address _____

Britain Adds Gold, Foreign Exchange

Reserves Are Highest Since October 1968

By John M. Lee

PARIS, March 3 (NYT).—Gold increased its gold and foreign exchange reserves by \$61.5 million last month after repaying \$100 million to monetary institutions and "substantial" but undisclosed amounts to foreign central banks, the Treasury said central.

The report provided further information of Britain's strengthening fiscal position. Another index is the robust condition of the pound sterling. Today, it touched a year high of \$2.4063.

The Treasury said Britain's reserves stood at \$1.86 billion at the end of February. This was the best since the \$2.7 billion at end of October, 1968.

Interest in Oilseeds

As usual, interest centered on the reserve figures omitted some foreign exchange deal.

Estimated that the Bank of England had taken in several hundred million dollars more through foreign exchange transactions and used it to retire short-term

these debts represent the "swap" extended by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and other central banks during the sterling era of 1964-68. At the end of these debts, never precisely known, were thought to have reached \$3 billion.

The figure is now thought to be between \$1 billion and \$2 billion. If recent heavy rate of repayment continues, these debts could be eliminated in a few months.

Medium-Term Debts

There remain, however, the medium-term debts to monetary institutions. Last month's repayment included \$150 million to the International Monetary Fund, reducing the amount outstanding on May, 1965, drawing of \$1.4 billion to \$200 million. However, other drawings in 1968 and 1969 have kept U.K. indebtedness to a fairly constant level near \$1 billion.

The other announced repayment in February was \$75 million to the IMF for International Settlements. This payment, which was due until June, was the fourth of eight quarterly installments repaying the so-called Basel arrangement of 1969.

The British success in balancing the books arises primarily from the turnaround in its foreign trade position. Britain has reported six consecutive monthly surpluses on merchandise trade following a year of deficit.

The turnaround is attributed to the devaluation of 1967 and the severe economic squeeze at home combined with a booming world trade. As confidence has returned, the steering, the huge funds that bled out in the 1960s have started flowing back in substantial quantities.

Asminex Sinks On Report of Low Mineral Values

SYDNEY, March 3 (AP).—Tasminex today reported "low values" of nickel and copper" from its Mt. Isa prospect in Western Australia.

Directors said the final interpretation of results still had to be made but that "it's water holes have not found massive nickel sulphide."

The directors said they regretted "unfortunate fluctuation of the share on the stock market." They advise shareholders to treat Mt. Isa in its correct perspective as an exploration prospect of considerable promise, but as yet unproven."

Tasminex shares rocketed to more than \$100 several weeks ago after a member of the board said the company had struck nickel which could be bigger than "Pewsey"—the glamour nickel stock. Tasminex plummeted to \$7.50 after today's announcement.

German Deficit Eases

FRANKFURT, March 3 (Reuter).—The central bank announced today that West Germany had a basic balance-of-payments deficit in January of \$626 million compared to a \$1.2 billion deficit in December and a \$641.1 million deficit in January, 1969.

Fed Banker Urges Policy Change

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, March 3.—The president of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis warned today that unless U.S. monetary policy is changed within a few months the economy will fall into its deepest post-war recession.

But Darryl F. Francis, president of the bank, said it favors a moderate expansion in the money supply—about 3 percent on an annual basis. This at best, he acknowledged in an interview and a speech tonight at an investment forum sponsored by Burnham & Co., will lead to a year of economic stagnation.

His views carry added weight as next week Mr. Francis becomes a voting member of the Federal Open Market Committee—the key policy group of the Federal Reserve System.

Twelve-Man Group

The 12-man committee includes the seven governors of the Fed based in Washington, the president of the New York Fed, and an annual rotating basis, four presidents of the other 11 regional banks.

It is already public knowledge that the committee, which sets credit policy for the central banking system, is divided over whether the existing policy is excessively tight. Next week's rotation, on top of the recent addition of the new Fed chairman Arthur F. Burns, could alter the prevailing opinion.

Warms of Zero Growth

Mr. Francis warned that if the policy remains unchanged and the growth of the nation's money stock—the public's holdings of demand deposits and currency—is kept at zero as it has been since mid-1969, you would see a 3 percent net decline in real goods produced.

By contrast, none of the post-war recessions has gone much over a 1 percent decline.

"A 3 percent expansion," he added, "would produce zero to minus 1 percent compared to the third quarter of 1969."

He cautioned that "the longer a change in Fed policy is put off, the longer the delay in results. If there is no change within a few months, any subsequent change will have no impact on 1970."

Mr. Francis said that the U.S. economy is presently at its most critical point—the period between economic slowdown and declining

recovery.

Chancellor of the Exchequer Roy Jenkins returned to London Sunday night after a three-day visit to Paris, part of which was said to have been for private matters.

His host, French Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, has been a strong backer of improved monetary cooperation among the six Common Market countries.

The big question before the two officials was how Britain would fit into the projected economic union of the Six if the coming negotiations over British membership are completed successfully.

With an economic recovery underway in France and Britain, both men were talking from positions of relative strength. Their meeting took place less than a week after Common Market finance ministers, also meeting in Paris, strengthened their resolve to set up, in the words of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, a "European monetary personality."

Both countries and the IMF itself were the recipients of SDRs spent by others. It previously had been disclosed that the United States was the recipient of \$23 million worth.

In any transaction involving SDRs, the country wanting to convert them into a usable currency for its reserves, usually dollars, notifies the IMF. The IMF notifies the countries to which they will be transferred and gets dollars in return, which it transfers to the country selling the SDRs.

SDR Recipients

The country using its SDRs thus does not know which countries received them. Besides the United States, countries designated by the IMF to receive SDRs in January were Austria, Belgium, Italy, the Netherlands, Canada, Japan, Australia, South Africa, Mexico and Venezuela.

The IMF also reported that it had purchased \$108.1 million of gold from South Africa in February.

For most of the month, the free market gold "fixing" price in London was at or below \$35 an ounce, giving South Africa the right to sell its new production to the IMF.

In the two months of operation of the new plan for South African gold, the IMF has acquired about \$200 million worth. During the same period it distributed \$38.5 million of gold to five countries to acquire currencies in connection with a large drawing by France.

N.Y. Fed Against Easing Controls

NEW YORK, March 3 (NYT).—The Federal Reserve Bank of New York yesterday urged against relaxation of monetary controls.

"Continued restraint in both

fiscal and monetary policy," the bank asserted, "seems essential to put the economy

back on the track of sustainable non-inflationary growth." The experience of the late sixties, the bank said, "makes clear the danger of relaxing policies of restraint before they are clear signs that inflationary expectations are being over-

come."

Prices. The greatest danger, he said, is that the authorities will overreact to the continuing rise in prices.

Responding as Expected

The economy is responding to the cure exactly as he would expect, he said. "I feel quite good about the state of the economy. From a monetary point of view, it's moving as I would expect."

He rejected charges that the continuing rise in prices means that America is experiencing an inflationary recession.

The economy's slowing, he noted, comes two quarters after a change in policy. Based on studies made by the St. Louis Bank, it will take another three quarters before the impact on prices becomes apparent.

In all, it will take three years to iron out of the economy, he said.

Thus, he implied, the Fed should not wait for a halt in rising prices before easing its policy.

He estimated that with a 3 percent growth in the money supply this year, the rate of inflation would have eased from 5 percent to 4.5 percent. With a zero rate of growth, the rate of inflation is enormous."

Paris, London Finance Chiefs Hold Secrecy-Shrouded Talks

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, March 3 (NYT).—In a secrecy-shrouded Paris encounter, the finance ministers of Britain and France have sought to narrow their differences on some of the great monetary issues facing Europe.

Chancellor of the Exchequer Roy Jenkins returned to London Sunday night after a three-day visit to Paris, part of which was said to have been for private matters.

His host, French Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, has been a strong backer of improved monetary cooperation among the six Common Market countries.

The big question before the two officials was how Britain would fit into the projected economic union of the Six if the coming negotiations over British membership are completed successfully.

With an economic recovery underway in France and Britain, both men were talking from positions of relative strength. Their meeting took place less than a week after Common Market finance ministers, also meeting in Paris, strengthened their resolve to set up, in the words of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, a "European monetary personality."

Both countries and the IMF itself were the recipients of SDRs spent by others. It previously had been disclosed that the United States was the recipient of \$23 million worth.

In any transaction involving SDRs, the country wanting to convert them into a usable currency for its reserves, usually dollars, notifies the IMF. The IMF notifies the countries to which they will be transferred and gets dollars in return, which it transfers to the country selling the SDRs.

SDR Recipients

The country using its SDRs thus does not know which countries received them. Besides the United States, countries designated by the IMF to receive SDRs in January were Austria, Belgium, Italy, the Netherlands, Canada, Japan, Australia, South Africa, Mexico and Venezuela.

The IMF also reported that it had purchased \$108.1 million of gold from South Africa in February.

For most of the month, the free market gold "fixing" price in London was at or below \$35 an ounce, giving South Africa the right to sell its new production to the IMF.

In the two months of operation of the new plan for South African gold, the IMF has acquired about \$200 million worth. During the same period it distributed \$38.5 million of gold to five countries to acquire currencies in connection with a large drawing by France.

Point of Agreement

Officials in Paris would sketch only a general outline of the discussion topics, but on one key point usually reliable informants said Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and Mr. Jenkins were in agreement: Both would work toward greater monetary cooperation inside the community but stay away from any major surrender of sovereignty, the prerequisite for establishing a common European currency.

While Britain and France agree on the need for preserving economic independence, there are other areas where sharp differences arise.

Mr. Jenkins has argued for greater flexibility of exchange rates. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, however, supports the view of the Common Market Executive Committee that the common farm policy should be more rigid to protect the common farm policy from the disruptions seen over the last six months.

Paper Gold

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Record Profit For Bowater Paper in '69

By Jerry M. Flint

DETROIT, March 3 (NYT).—General Motors Corp. went through another organizational change yesterday. This one:

• Adds more responsibility or power to Edward N. Cole, the president.

• Puts two men with little automobile experience in charge of GM's car operations.

GM has gone through almost continual management changes since 1967 when a troika was elected to head the world's largest manufacturer: James Roche as chairman and chief executive officer, Mr. Cole as president and George Russell, a financial director, as vice-chairman of the board.

Edward N. Cole

charge of the automotive components group.

Reuben R. Jensen, vice-president,

was named executive in charge of non-automotive and defense groups.

U.S. Auto Output Fell 23 Percent From Feb. '69

DETROIT, March 3 (WP).—

The U.S. auto industry built 550,366

cars last month, down about 23

percent from the 711,399 cars

produced in February, 1969.

Output was also down about

51,000 units from the 601,566 cars

built in January. The February

total was the lowest for the month

since 519,977 cars were built in

1967.

Meanwhile, Texas Instruments

fell 43/8 to 118 5/8 in heavy trad-

ing after the company, a leader

in the semi-conductor industry,

forecast a "tough year" in 1970

but said it expects a better year

than 1969.

Elsewhere among the active glam-

our stocks, University Computing

dropped 13/4 to 85 5/8 and Mohawk

Data Sciences, despite its report of

higher quarterly earnings, declined

11/2 to 73 7/8.

IBM, continuing to dip, fell 2 1/4

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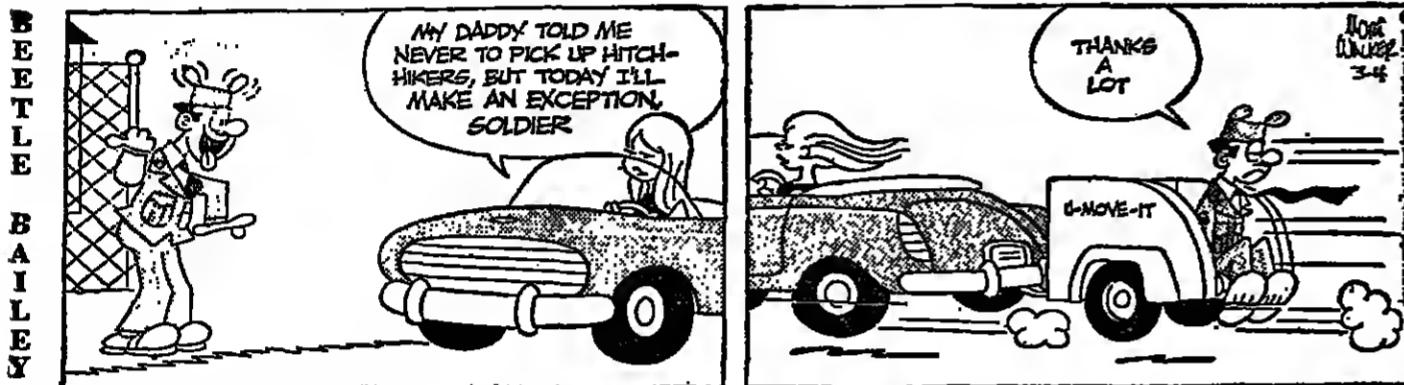
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BLONDIE



BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

The final stage of the match between Omar Sharif's Circus of European stars and the Dallas Aces became a runaway at the end of last week by 160 international match points with 42 deals remaining to be played.

In the diagramed deal, played Thursday, both declarers reached game and were doubled. However, the declarer for the Aces saved a trick to limit the size of the penalty.

At one table, as shown in the diagram, Claude Delmouly of France opened South with one club, showing at least 17 points in the "Blue Club" system. His partner, Giorgio Belladonna, raised to game in spades after the suit had been bid twice. East doubled.

At the second table, the opening bid was one spade. South jumped to three spades when an overcall of two hearts was passed around to him, and North bid the game, which was doubled.

Both West players led the diamond queen; both Easts captured the king with the ace. East for the Aces returned his singleton club. West took South's king with the ace and gave his partner a club ruff. A heart lead through South's ace-queen sealed the declarer's fate. He

lost to the heart king and East scored a second club ruff and the spade king to put the contract down three.

At the other table Sharif led the heart nine at the second trick. South for the Aces took the heart ace, cashed the spade ace and led the heart queen. When West won with the king and led the heart jack South ruffed to reach this position:

NORTH
♦ A
♥ —
♦ K86
♦ 1093

WEST
♦ —
♥ 106
♦ 9
♦ A542

EAST
♦ K109
♥ —
♦ 10754

SOUTH
♦ Q6543
♥ —
♦ K78

The declarer forced an endplay by leading the club king. West chose to win and gave his partner a club ruff, leaving the spade king as the only remaining trick for the defense.

NORTH
♦ A8
♥ 732
♦ K76
♦ 10963

WEST
♦ K10865
♥ Q9
♦ A107542

EAST
♦ K1097
♥ 94
♦ A107542

SOUTH
♦ A65432
♥ A9
♦ 93
♦ KQ8

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

South West North East

1♦ 2♥ Pass Pass

2♦ 3♦ 3♦ 3♦ Pass Pass

3♦ Pass 4♦ 4♦ Pass

Pass Pass Pass

West led the diamond queen.

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE — That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

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PITSE

WOAMED

SABBOR

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Put the circled letters in the squares below.

THE OLD

(Answer tomorrow)

Jumble TARDY SHEEP AMAZON PURITY

Yesterday's Answer: What the butcher turned actor got—MEATY PARTS

BOOKS

OUR TIME IS NOW
NOTES FROM THE HIGH SCHOOL UNDERGROUND

John Birmingham, Editor. *Introduction by Kurt Vonnegut Jr.* Praeger. 262 pp. \$5.95.

Reviewed by Sanford J. Ungar

IT'S easy to imagine: It probably could have happened anytime, anywhere with a population under 200,000. But in this case it was in Mahwah, N.J., which John Birmingham calls a "semi-rural community"—and there was a big crisis on a May day in 1968. The Board of Education was in urgent session and some of the taxpaying citizens who had come along were writhing with anger. "There is a nude picture of a male in the middle of this thing," screamed (Birmingham doesn't say, but she must have been screaming) Citizen X. "There are words in here that are absolutely atrocious, and to me, it's one of the biggest pieces of filth I've ever seen. And I think these kids should have something done to them, before the younger ones get to see something like this center section..."

The problem? About 500 copies of the local high school's underground newspaper, *The Oracle*, had been distributed and some had fallen into what you might call hostile hands. Very hostile. This was serious business, because there apparently was a picture of the back of an undressed college student (lifted from a national news magazine), at least one use of a four-letter word and (are you ready?) talk of "pot." No wonder they wouldn't let the newspaper's associate editor testify that evening and eventually sentenced him and his colleagues to "indefinite social probation."

What is this generation coming to, anyway? That's just what John Birmingham is asking in this book. Not surprisingly, his answers are different from those of the Movement to Restore Decency (MOTORDE), which says that rock music, drugs, sex, long hair and all those other things are being promoted by Communists. And from those of Vice-President Agnew, who would "swap the whole damn zoo" as he said recently in St. Louis, of "deserters, malcontents, radicals, incendiaries, the civil and uncivil disorders among our young, SDS, FLP, Weatherman I and Weatherman II, the Revolutionary Action Movement, the Yippies, hippies, Yahoos, Black Panthers, Hells and tigers alike . . . for a single platoon of the kind of young Americans I saw in Vietnam."

But the contributions are important—like the point that there is a whole new generation gap between college students and the high school, the former cannot speak for the needs of their younger brother and sister. And the translation for all to hear and read of the guiding principle of the French student revolt: "Ce n'est pas debout" ("It's just the beginning").

Mr. Ungar is co-author of "The Almost Revolution: France, 1968," a book on the French student-worker revolt that was published last year and is a member of the editorial-page staff of The Washington Post.

CROSSWORD — By Will Wenzel

ACROSS									
1	Drink, Skid Row	44	Fully	45	New Haven	51	Conan Doyle	52	group
2	style	46	trees	47	base	53	"I cannot tell —"	54	Mender's
5	Pyle	48	Perplex	50	Makes public	55	Housewife's	56	quest
10	Slangy	49	exclamation	51	as a report	57	Siderite	58	misplaced
14	Slacken	52	ORICE	53	Silk worm	59	Pronoun	60	Emphatic advert
15	Lessen	54	LIETU	55	Pen name for	61	Disintegrate	62	group
16	Xenophanes's	56	SEEDLESS	57	Ramée	63	Of the Yell family	64	Emphatic
17	town	57	SWEDIES	58	Triangular insert	65	Wanders	66	advertis
18	Made — profit	58	ALITY	59	Powder	67	fatigues	68	Profit
19	Restricted, with	59	TIKKS	60	Let one's hair	69	cloth strainer	70	off
20	"off"	60	ART	61	down, in a way	71	Lathing	72	Impulse
21	Order for a "blue	61	GYPS	62	One of Charlie's	73	Requirements	74	lady"
22	Fit together	62	SPIDER	63	companions	75	Jet pilot's	76	problem
24	Cupid	63	STICK	64	Showers	77	Excellent	78	group
25	New Ger.	64	STICKLE	65	Thames town	79	Pipe connection	80	men and others
26	Shugih	65	STICKLE	66	Char the steak	81	Statelets	82	Darken
28	Revises an	66	STICKLE	67	Singer Abee	83	man and others	84	Greek letter
29	outline	67	STICKLE	68	Seethe	85	Saracan	86	Occupy
30	Ridge on a	68	STICKLE	69	Alias Mrs.	87	51 Armageddon	88	52 By reason of
31	column	69	STICKLE	70	Miniver	89	What children	90	What children
34	Temporary star	70	STICKLE	71	5 Wood for lead	91	should be	92	should be
35	Under-the-table	71	STICKLE	72	pencils	93	French	94	French
36	town	72	STICKLE	73		95		96	
37	Cordline	73	STICKLE	74		97		98	
38	Yellow, for one	74	STICKLE	75		99		100	
39	Asian novel	75	STICKLE	76					
40	Road copy	76	STICKLE	77					
41	Scoundrel's look	77	STICKLE	78					
42	Pied guilty	78	STICKLE	79					
43	2 and 5 Down,	79	STICKLE	80					
44	for instance	80	STICKLE	81					

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14				15					16			
17				18					19			
20			21						22	23		
25	27	28										
33												
36												
39					</td							

Orioles a Shoo-In, Especially If McLain Is Shut Out

First in a series on major league prospects for 1970 by Joseph M. Sheehan, assistant sports editor of *The New York Times*. Sheehan, no fool, has not predicted the pennant winners, only the order of finish in the divisional races. Today, the American League's Eastern Division.

Baltimore Orioles

As most observers view it, only an excess of complacency or wholesale injuries could divert the Orioles from their charted course to a second straight American League pennant. Baltimore won the Eastern Division title big last season, rolling up 109 victories. It's possible they may even top that output in 1970.

Manager Earl Weaver's pitching staff is loaded. The Orioles have bluechip starters in Mike Cuellar, Dave McNally, Jim Palmer and Tom Phoebus plus another potentially good one in Jim Hardin, who had an off-year in 1969. Dave Leibnard, Dick Hall, Marcellino Lopez and young Frank Bertans are available for spot starts and long relief. Eddie Watt and Pete Richert provide right-left bull-pen strength.

Baltimore lacks one outstanding catcher but last year got 18 homers and 70 runs batted in out of the position by alternating Andy Etcheverry, Brooks Hendricks and Clay Dalrymple.

The Oriole infield is as good as they come, offensively and defensively, with slugging Boog Powell at first, Dave Johnson at second, rising Mark Belanger at short and slick Brooks Robinson at third. Versatile Chico Salmon and Bob Foyd provide bench strength.

Frank Robinson, still formidable at the plate at 35, heads the outfield cast in right. Paul Blair, on the way to star stature, is in center and reliable Don Buford in left. Waiting in the wings are such high-rated youngsters as Merv Rettenmund, Curt Motton and Dave May. There's not much one can fault the Orioles on. They should be a shoo-in again.

Detroit Tigers

American League champions in 1968, but no match for the Orioles in 1969, the Tigers had a chance to get back in hot contention. That was before Denny McLain's suspension. Still, there's no doubt that, of all Baltimore's Eastern rivals, the Tigers are best qualified. Detroit has strong pitching on top and excellent power. Also, Manager Mayo Smith believes that steps taken by the front office since last season will bolster the infield and bull pen, deficient sectors in 1969.

In McLain and Mickey Lolich, Detroit had as gifted a pair of top starters as there is in baseball. Even in the starting rotation, probably, will be Earl Wilson, Joe Niekro, from San Diego, and young Mike Kilkenny. Jerry Robinson, obtained from Montreal, is the chief new hope for a bull-pen corps that will be drawn from among Daryl Patterson, Tom Timmerman, John Hiller and assorted rookies.

Bill Freehan didn't play up to his best standards last season but still rates high among the league's catchers. With Jim Price, who also packs power, as No. 2 man, the Tigers have no worries behind the bat.

The infield appears set, with Danny Cater, obtained from Oakland, at first, Horace Clarke at second, Gene Michael at short and Jerry Kenney at third. Pete Ward also is a possibility at first and third. The other spare berths are wide open.



A Tiger has changed his stripes.

plate relief from Al Kaline. Off his strong 1969 finish, Don Wert is set again at third. The bench is strong, with Tom Tresh, Dalton Jones, obtained from the Red Sox, and Ike Brown.

The outfield continues to be a strong sector, with the accent on attack. The everyday starters probably will be slugging Willie Horton in left, Mickey Stanley in center and Jim Northrup in right. Kaline, beginning to show down at 35, but still a topflight performer when sound, will serve as a spare wheel here as well as at first.

New York Yankees

The Yankees may at last be on the way up. They certainly should be improved over 1969. They've added power in off-season trades, young players are here to make their presence felt and their pitching, strong on top, looks deeper. While they hardly classify as a threat to the Orioles, manager Ralph Houk, in character, is optimistic that they'll be a lot more competitive than last year, when they fell off by 500 in fifth place.

Mel Stottlemyre, a 20-game winner in 1969 for the third time, and Fritz Peterson give the pitching staff strong right-left leadership. Youngsters Stan Bahnsen and Bill Sherrich, disappointing last year, but rated as potential stars, have the edge for the other two rotation berths but face strong challenges from Ron Klimkowski, Mike Kekich and Joe Verbanic, also high-graded Juniors. Jack Aker, Steve Hamilton and Lindy McDaniel all are experienced relievers.

Young Thurman Munson may displace Jake Gibbs, who hasn't progressed as hoped as a hitter, as the No. 1 catcher. There may be work also for rookie John Ellis, who shows promise at bat.

The infield appears set, with Danny Cater, obtained from Oakland, at first, Horace Clarke at second, Gene Michael at short and Jerry Kenney at third. Pete Ward also is a possibility at first and third. The other spare berths are wide open.

The outfield will be led by Bobby Mercer, a rising star, in center and Roy White in left. Curt Blefary, obtained from Houston, is scheduled to take over right field, unless Bill Robinson, who hasn't lived up to expectations, suddenly comes to life. Frank Tepedino and Jim Lefebvre, young players with good hitting backgrounds, also will be tested.

In terms of Yankee tradition, it's hardly an imposing cast but it has the look of a team on the rise.

Boston Red Sox

The Red Sox figure to score runs in large numbers. If they get more respectable pitching and catching than in 1969, they well could lead the all-but-foreclosed chase of the Orioles. Eddie Kasko, a new manager, will address himself to the prime task of recharging the Boston battery.

The pitching still appears dubious. Ray Culp, who won 32 games for the Red Sox since coming from the Phillies two years ago, rates as the top starter. Gary Peters, from the White Sox, is labeled as the No. 1 left-hander but he has been plagued with arm trouble in recent seasons and can't be guaranteed.

Mike Nagy, whose 12-2 rookie showing in 1969 gave him the highest won-lost percentage in the majors; Jim Lomberg, who pitched well until late-season injuries bogged him down, and Sonny Siebert, a 1969 disappointment as a starter, are the other leading rotation candidates. Vicente Romo and the rookies Ken Brett and Mike Garman are the other chief availables if any of the planned starting group falters. Southpaw Sparky Lyle and Lee Stange lead a bull pen that could use help.

Catcher is wide open. Young Gerry Moses will get first shot at the No. 1 job but faces competition from Don Pavletich, Tom Satriano and Russ Gibson, who had the job but couldn't hold it.

The infield is set at short, with Rico Petrocelli, and second, with Mike Andrews. Luis Alvarado,

ten games above .500 in fourth place. He believes their upsurge will continue. Perhaps, but it's difficult to picture them as a real contender.

Washington feels it has improved its pitching staff by adding left-handed strength. The Senators acquired George Brunet from Seattle and have high hopes for young Jan Dukes. Also they'll have Harold Knowles and Jim Shellenbach from the start this season.

Brunet is scheduled to be in the starting rotation, along with Dick Bosman, the ace of the 1969 staff with a 14-5 won-lost record and a league-leading 2.18 earned-run average; rising Joe Coleman and Jim Hannan. Casey Cox, Shellenbach and Dukes are scheduled for duty as spot starters and in the bull pen, where Knowles and Bob Humphreys will preside. Horacio Pina, obtained from the Indians, and rookie Dick Such may also work into the picture.

John Roseboro's acquisition from the Twins should improve the catching. He'll probably platoon with Paul Casanova.

The sharp improvement of Mike Epstein and Ed Brinkman at bat in 1969 brightens the infield outlook. Epstein at first, Brinkman at short and Ken McMullen, another good hitter, at third give the Senators three set positions. Second is wide open. A new hope is Dave Nelson, obtained from the Indians. Also in the tournament are Bernie Allen, Tim Cullen and Zelio Versalles.

The outfield also has one open position—right field. Lee Maye, Ed Stroud, Hank Allen and Brant Alyea are the candidates. Slugging Frank Howard is set in left and Del Unser, a rising star, again will be in center.

Cleveland Indians

The Indians hit bottom last season and, the way things look, it's going to take manager Al Dark time to float them off.

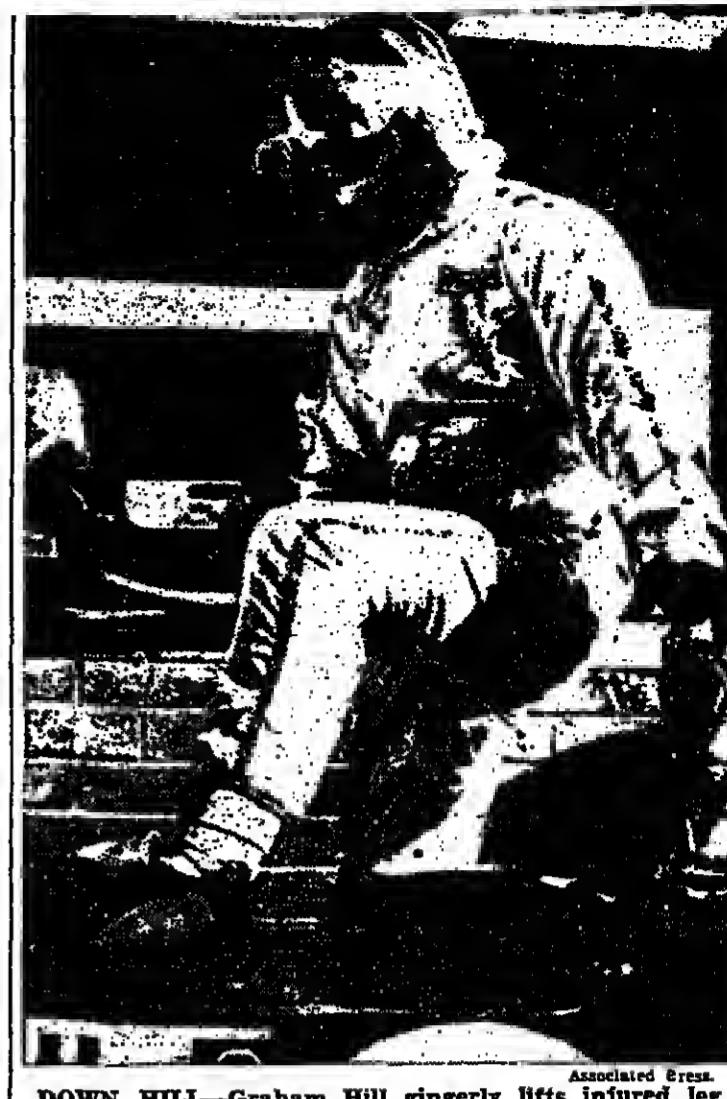
The pitching staff is full of question marks. Hard-throwing Sam McDowell and Steve Garagiola, who was superb in 1969, are the principals. Contenders for the other rotation jobs include Dean Chance and Dick Ellsworth, one-time big winners who've been less than impressive in recent seasons; Mike Paul, Barry Moore and rookie Phil Hennigan. It's not a very substantial list. Bob Miller, Dennis Higgins and Larry Burchart head a dubious bull-pen contingent.

Duke Sims, who has power, rates as the No. 1 catcher. Ken Sueres, who did well late in 1969, figures to move up to No. 2, over light-hitting Ray Fosse.

First base, where Tony Horton, a power hitter, has taken over, is the only really set infield position. Jack Hiedemann, a touted rookie, will get the first shot at short. If he makes it, Larry Brown, the incumbent, may be installed at second over Vern Fuller. Dark is leaning to young Eddie Leon or Max Alvis, who hasn't been at his best the last few years, at third. Lou Klimchock is another possibility.

The outfield shapes up as a strong sector, as the result of off-season deals that brought Veda Pinson from the Cardinals and Ted Uhlaender from the Twins. They'll undoubtedly both start. Pinson in right, Uhlaender in center. Slugging, colorful Hawk Harrelson will be in left. Russ Snyder and Chuck Hinton are the ranking reserves.

Next: American League West.



Associated Press
DOWN HILL—Graham Hill gingerly lifts injured leg on getting into Lotus-Ford for his first drive in a racing car since breaking both legs last October in the U.S. Grand Prix. Hill, in Johannesburg for Saturday's South African Grand Prix, went six laps, said "Well, that wasn't too bad," but deferred decision on whether he would race in the first Formula 1 event of the season.

Czechoslovak Leads Wood After 3 Compulsory Figures

LJUBLJANA, Yugoslavia, March 3 (AP)—Ondrej Nepela of Czechoslovakia took a slim lead after three compulsory figures as the world championship figure-skating meet opened today.

Nepela, 19, won the European championship last month. Today, he compiled 83.8 points, posing a threat to defending champion Tim Wood, 21, of Colorado Springs, first, Nepela second and Peter third.

However, the American is expected to retain his title because of his strength in the free skating, which counts for 50 percent, while Nepela is a specialist in the compulsories.

The 23 men competing today skated the first three of the six compulsory figures—the counter forward outside, paragraph three forward outside, and inside forward rocker. The remaining compulsories will be skated tomorrow and the free skating is scheduled for Thursday evening.

Next: American League West.

Title Bout to Rome

MELBOURNE, March 3 (UPI)—Johny Pamechek, of Australia, the world featherweight boxing champion, will defend his title against Vicente Saidiar of Mexico in Rome on May 9. Originally, the championship was to have been fought in Paris.

Men's Leaders
(After 3 of 6 compulsory figures)

1. Ondrej Nepela, Czech	59.3
2. Tim Wood, U.S.	52.4
3. Ondrej Zedler, E. Germ.	50.3
4. Patrick Peter, France	49.8
5. Peter Dohmen, West Ger.	49.6
6. Sergei Chetverukhin, U.S.S.R.	45.7
7. Kenneth Sheller, U.S.	44.6
8. Serge Volkov, U.S.S.R.	43.7
9. Gunter Anderl, Austria	43.7
10. Zdenek Cimbal, Britain	43.4

Third today was Gunter Zoeller of West Germany, the European bronze medalist who collected 50.3 points. Patrick Peter of France, second in the Europeans meet, was fourth with 49.8. At the world championship in Colorado Springs last year, Wood was first, Nepela second and Peter third.

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CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

(Continued from Back Page)

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As New Director Is Named

2 More Officials Quit Rights Office

By Jack Nelson

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Two more officials resigned from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare yesterday with demands that the Nixon administration's civil rights enforcement policies be changed. Meanwhile, a Republican political activist virtually unknown in the civil rights field—J. Stanley Pottinger, an EHW attorney in San Francisco—was named to succeed Leon Panetta, ousted director of the Civil Rights Office.

The office's chief for the Deep South, Paul M. Rilling, a Democrat and C. Peter Gall, of Man-

hattan Beach, Calif., a Republican and the office's public information director, implied that they resigned yesterday because of the firing of Mr. Panetta.

Mr. Panetta, a Republican and an advocate of vigorous enforcement policies, was ousted on orders from the White House Feb. 17, after continuing pressure by Southern Republican officials.

Another Republican, Peter Holmes, the office's congressional liaison staffer, also plans to resign.

Carl Flaxman, civil rights chief for the Houston EHW regional office, resigned a week before Mr. Panetta's ouster, charging that his policies emulated by Mr. Panetta

were being countermanded by the regional director.

Mr. Rilling, whose region includes six Southern states where most of the government's school desegregation cases have originated, said the administration's enforcement posture "has at best been one of vacillation and nonleadership. At worst it has tended to support those seeking delay or abandonment of executive action to end segregated education in the South."

The administration's "failure of will" in enforcement, Mr. Rilling said, "may be encouraging another round of massive resistance tactics on the part of Deep South segregationists. This could mean embarrassment and defeat for those local leaders who believed the federal government and complied with the law and vindication for those who delayed and resisted." Mr. Rilling said, "This would be a tragic betrayal."

In a letter to EHW Secretary Robert E. Finch, Mr. Gall said he was in "the impossible position" of being deeply dedicated to the goals of the Office of Civil Rights while serving as the Republican spokesman for an administration which has steadily and increasingly undermined that office and its director (Mr. Panetta) in their pursuit of equal educational opportunity under the law for minority-group children."

Mr. Gall said that the 325 staff members of the office feel deeply that the school desegregation provisions of the 1965 civil rights law should be enforced, but that their efforts have been "rewarded by equivocation on the part of top administration officials, interference with the operations of the office, and by a rejection of even those minimal rights reflected in current school desegregation law."

Both Mr. Gall and Mr. Panetta formerly served on the staff of former Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel of Calif., who was unavailable for comment on the action by his one-time associates.

Mr. Finch, in naming Mr. Pottinger to succeed Mr. Panetta, passed over the office's top black official, Deputy Director Chris Rogerson, 42, who also is from San Francisco. Mr. Rogerson could not be reached for comment.

© Los Angeles Times

News Analysis

Nixon Says Education Needs Mainly Reform, Not Money

By Peter Milus

WASHINGTON, March 4 (UPI)—President Nixon, virtually silent on the subject of education in his first year in office, took the offensive yesterday with his declaration that key federal programs of the Johnson-Kennedy years have been near-failures.

The declaration came in the long

Session Message Mr. Nixon sent to Congress, a document likely to be both Democrats and educators in this election year.

He said, in partial reply to Democ-

rats and school groups that have

criticized his tight education

budget, that the key issue in edu-

cation right now is not money, but

measurable help.

He told the Democratic Congress

that the two largest of the "ame-

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steps to make educators more ac-

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Vance Criticizes

Vietnamization,

Offers Own Plan

NEW YORK, March 4 (NYT)—

John R. Vance, former deputy

negotiator at the Paris talks,

last night that President

had a settlement of the war in

what Vance does.

In a speech here he proposed

a three-year schedule for achiev-

ing peace. First he said, the

United States should terminate all

attack-and-destroy missions and

substantially reduce B-52

strikes.

Second, the United States should

call for an immediate "military

ceasefire."

Both sides will stop fighting and neither

will be permitted to take politi-

cal or military advantage.

Third, Mr. Vance said, the United

States should announce its schedule

for the removal of all troops within

12 months after the cease-

fire.

He advocated the reactivation

of the International Control Com-

mission to police the cease-fire and

aid in subsequent elections,

which would include participation

of the Viet Cong, the Saigon gov-

ernment and the "broad middle

sector."

HEW, Labor Funds

Voted by Senate

WASHINGTON, March 4 (UPI)—

The Senate gave final approval

to a \$14 billion appropria-

tion for the Department of Health,

Education and Welfare which Presi-

dent Nixon promised to sign after

extending a more expensive measure.

By a unanimous vote, the Senate

last night sent the bill to the White

House, eight months and four days

after it was supposed to have

been financing HEW's operations

as well as those of the Labor

Department, Office of Economic

Opportunity and a dozen smaller

agencies.

The House approved the bill yes-

terday. Both houses acted after a

conference committee approved

amendments giving

the right to withhold

\$1 million in expenditures.

Tate Suspect Pleads

Not Guilty of Murder

LOS ANGELES, March 4 (AP)—

Eric Krenwinkel, 22, pleaded

not guilty yesterday to charges of

murder and conspiracy in the slay-

ing of actress Sharon Tate and

8 others last August. Her mo-

ther is to act as her own attorney.

Defense Court Judge George M.

ill first denied a motion for her

act as her own attorney with

associate counsel, then ruled her

ineligible to handle her defense

as he had tentatively set

for March 30 to coincide

with that of other defendants, in-

cluding Charles M. Manson.

Mr. Tate's trial is set for April 1.

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Limits on Diplomatic Immunity

President Pompidou would have spared himself pointless anguish had he recognized that no high-ranking official can expect to travel anywhere in these days of volatile emotions and limited civility without finding some thorns among the roses strewn in his path.

In the wake of the French president's eight-day tour of the United States, it is clear that there was more melodrama than high drama in the incidents that made headlines in Chicago, Westchester County and New York.

Mr. Pompidou, perhaps because of his wife's concern at the proximity of hostile demonstrators in Chicago, overreacted in threatening to bypass New York and in canceling abruptly a long-scheduled meeting with Jewish leaders here.

President Nixon's response, in flying to New York, was overzealous, a reflection of the tempest that pervaded the whole affair. But Mr. Nixon's wit at the farewell banquet provided a happy ending worthy of

the best of operettas. It soothed ruffled feathers of the French leader and his lady and saved the day for the improvement in French-American relations both presidents have been eager to achieve.

There could, of course, have been a disaster if the two presidents had been such proud and touchy men as Charles de Gaulle and Lyndon B. Johnson—who were unable ever to agree when or where to meet. As a result of their mutual antipathy, years passed without a conference between the presidents of the two countries and relations deteriorated far more than substantive disagreement justified.

The Nixon trip to Paris last year and President Pompidou's return visit have terminated this unhappy era and opened the way for a continuing dialogue that, despite the serious and still unresolved differences on the Middle East, should enable the two governments to concert policy again as between allies.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

The Return of Lawrence O'Brien

It was not really New Politics or Old Politics but something more akin to Fourth Republic politics that marked the Democratic party's executive committee sessions in recent days. For our part, we could hardly suppress a picture in our mind's eye of General de Gaulle waiting in the wings, and there actually came a point when we began to believe that the Democrats had no choice but to issue the kind of summons from the Watergate that the general, with his sense of sacred duty, could not ignore. Well, that is no longer in prospect. The executive committee has invited the party's former national chairman, Lawrence F. O'Brien, to try to form a government, as it were, and it will be largely up to him to stabilize the party and make it solvent.

Apparently a leading—even heroic—figure in all this was none other than Col. Jacob Arvey, the venerable committeeman from Illinois, who, when the thing had fallen apart, put it back together again and managed to gain both unanimous committee support for Mr. O'Brien and Mr. O'Brien's provisional consent. If the full national committee goes along today, the Democrats will have a new national chairman.

New—and not so new: Mr. O'Brien, after all, only stepped out of this particular post about a year ago. At that time we devoted a certain amount of space to the enumeration of his skills and strengths in office—not just in party office, but also in government over the Kennedy-Johnson years. So we will not recapitulate all that. What is important to remember about Mr. O'Brien just now, in this time of gloom and doom for the Democrats, is that he has been there before. Probably the reports of the Democratic party's demise are, as they say, premature. But there is no denying that in its present organizational state, the party is a prime candidate for the critical list.

Mr. O'Brien's particular virtue in this situation is that he is no stranger to it. For however gruesome party affairs might seem to the faithful at the moment, they can scarcely seem worse than they were when

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Rhodesia on Its Own
The white minority in Rhodesia wants to go its own way. In its own eyes it is the safest way, but in reality it is a short-sighted one.

Africa is becoming more explosive. The suppression of the Africans will have to be ever more violent, since the Africans will become more aware of their subordination by the whites. They are not going to take it. The world should not lightly pass over the warning from President Kaunda of Zambia that a violent catastrophe is threatening in the south of Africa. The American government will have to recognize that maintaining a consulate in Rhodesia is indirectly strengthening the Smith regime. It serves nobody's interest.

—From Trouw (Amsterdam).

On the main point in dispute between Britain and Rhodesia, neither side could give in. The white settlers in Rhodesia could not because they believed a black government would threaten their existence. London could not because then the Commonwealth, most of which is colored, would disintegrate.

—From Morgenpost (West Berlin).

President Nixon's hesitation over what to do about the American consulate in Rhodesia now that a republic has been declared is a disturbing piece of indecision.

—From Sanksi Shimbun (Tokyo).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 5, 1895

WASHINGTON. — Mr. Kier Hardie has had his opportunity, and like so many good people before him, has missed it. There is no reason to doubt the earnest honesty of purpose of this sturdy champion of the English unemployed. But mere oratory is not enough. Practical suggestions, methods and results are what is needed. It has always been a feature of democracies that they pay more attention to the man who noisily airing a grievance, than to those whose quiet efforts may be far more efficacious in contributing to its removal.

Fifty Years Ago

March 5, 1920

WASHINGTON. — The State of New Jersey has filed suit in the Supreme Court seeking to have the prohibition amendment declared null and void because it is unconstitutional for Congress to propose a constitutional change regulating the morals and habits of the people. The action also seeks to prevent the enforcement of the Volstead Act. Meanwhile, the efforts of the prohibitionists to raise a fund of \$25,000,000 with which to start a propaganda to make the world "dry" has failed. The group is already in debt.



'The Tide Is Running Our Way. Any Time Now Youth Will Be Declared Illegal.'

'Aliis Licet: Tibi Non Licet'

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—The feeling at the end of President Pompidou's visit to the United States is one of regret—not only regret about the differences, or the demonstrations, which were expected, but regret for lost dreams and for the larger political and philosophical issues that now divide us.

"I will end," said Paul Valéry, the French poet, "by summarizing for you, in two words, my personal impression of France. Our special quality (sometimes our fault, but often our finest claim) is to believe and to feel that we are universal—by which I mean the power to specialize in the sense of the universal."

This is what was missing in the Pompidou visit. Of course, we knew in America that France was not now playing, and could not be expected to play, though it was sometimes pretending to play, a critical role on the world stage.

And we are not overly impressed by the argument of our bad manners, since we were kicked out of France by Gen. de Gaulle, without much courtesy.

Angry Argument

Yet, while things went with Pompidou about as expected, the regret remains. It is one thing to fear the facts and another to have them dramatized. America is an incredibly romantic country as a whole, and feels like an unrequited lover of France, but somehow this visit emphasized the change: it was transformed from a meeting about Franco-American relations into an angry argument about Israel and the Arabs in the Middle East.

Pompidou and Nixon talked in the spirit of Paul Valéry. "The oldest alliance" . . . "The deepest friendship" . . . The toasts at the White House and the French Embassy here were official confirmations of Valéry's principle of universality, but the regret is that it isn't true—unless one assumes an attack by the Red Army on Western Europe and therefore a physical challenge to Western civilization.

The sad fact of this visit was that "the oldest alliance" and "the deepest friendship" and all the noble remarks about Lafayette, Jefferson and Ben Franklin were overwhelmed by the more powerful political drives of the new states and diverted into an argument over Jerusalem and Cairo, without helping either Jerusalem or Cairo or Washington and Paris.

It would be hard to prove that this visit was a triumph for France, the United States, Israel or even the French dress-makers. It was probably good politics on the whole for the two presidents, and it may even have helped the Arabs, but it left a lot of people here feeling that the United States and France no longer share Valéry's conviction of "universal" interests, but now have merely "realist" interests which differ and divide.

At that moment it suddenly seemed that there was a leadership crisis in the city. Past progress in race relations had been largely the work of the business community headed up by Mayor Ivan Allen. But Mr. Allen decided not to run for re-election last fall. In the campaign, he and most of the business leaders backed the Republican candidate against the Jewish liberal, Sam Massell. Mr. Massell won, though to black support. And he took the seals of office from Mr. Allen two months ago.

But the business leaders continued to be bitter. They have refused to assert themselves openly

The Pompidou visit improved his personal relations with Nixon, but it reduced international diplomacy to the level of county courthouse politics and street demonstrations.

No doubt this is the way foreign relations are going these days, but should the "oldest alliance" lead the way? "There does not exist such a thing as international universality," Harold Nicolson said in the final paragraph of his memoirs of his diplomatic career.

The New Diplomacy

"Two great powers who wish to establish good relations," said Philippe de Commes, the 19th-century statesman and historian, "should never meet each other face to face, but ought to communicate through good and wise ambassadors." He argued that these meetings were expensive, provoked rumor and hostility, aroused false expectations of progress, and, since they were verbal and not written down, led to misunderstandings, and in the end to disillusion and even hostility.

This is probably unrealistic in the age of modern jets and modern politics, when everybody runs for office in somebody else's country, but the old boy had a point.

Relaxed Climate

"Aliis licet: tibi non licet." That is to say, what is right for others is not right for us. That should be our motto: by that we shall prevail in the end." But that, unfortunately, was not the story of the Pompidou visit. The presidents talked, like Valéry, of universal principles, but acted on their political interests, and so did everybody else.

By Joseph Kraft

ATLANTA.—"I've got my back against the wall," he says flatly. And he is not the Jewish mayor being boycotted by the business community, nor the black head of the school board facing a major integration step.

He is the segregationist governor, Lester Maddox. For despite everything Lester Maddox does, progress in school desegregation is plainly going forward here in Atlanta. It can be unstuck only if the North, in its disillusion, takes the wrong course in race politics.

The best test of what has been happening here is the school integration step, due today. It involves the complete desegregation of the 5,800 teachers comprising the faculty of the city's public schools. By court order, 1,800 of the teachers—900 blacks and 900 whites—are to be transferred to new assignments. That change, involving 40 percent of the faculty in the very middle of the school year, would put a strain on any system at any time.

But with the mayor and the business community backing off, a secondary leadership asserted its will. The school board, under the direction of Dr. Benjamin Mays, led the way in calling the community. School principals made special arrangements for new teachers. Parents' organizations moved to smooth the transfer. And now everybody in Atlanta believes the teacher integration is going to go smoothly.

Mayoral Election

For a while it looked as though Atlanta would buckle. Teachers and parents talked of a mass boycott. A couple of thousand students made demands to city hall chanting, "Hell, no, we won't go." Gov. Maddox stepped in to urge non-compliance with the court. In a proclamation he declared: "Please, teachers—please, students—please, parents—do not accept the transfer."

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Allen. But Mr. Allen decided not to run for re-election last fall. In the campaign, he and most of the business leaders backed the Republican candidate against the Jewish liberal, Sam Massell. Mr. Massell won, though to black support. And he took the seals of office from Mr. Allen two months ago.

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Letters

The Neglected Middle

Vice-President Agnew has appointed himself spokesman for the "Silent Majority" and declares that he will continue to speak out against dissident student demonstrators, anarchists, long-haired left-wing liberals, and all other un-American elements present in our society today.

There is no doubt that the Vice-President speaks for certain groups of Americans, but I hasten to include these groups in the "Silent Majority." Just what is the "Silent Majority"? Just what is the "Invasion" too strong for his taste to describe the hostile landing of U.S. military forces on Soviet soil after World War I? But the fact that the Soviets removed their claim in connection with the episode hardly means that it did not affect U.S.-Soviet relations, as he claimed in his letter. It is one more piece of evidence that the Soviets usually sacrifice pride and ideological purity to the concrete interests of the Soviet state, and these have often involved accommodation with the West. But Mr. Bohlen is surely familiar with Soviet history and knows that the intervention has hardly been forgotten.

Mr. Bohlen does not say that ideology is the "only" factor in Soviet foreign policy, and I did not say that he did. I said the opposite. I even cited a few of Stalin's examples of Stalin's proactivity for dealing with his enemies by selling out his friends. But to one, I submit, can read his book without coming to the conclusion that he really means what he says.

Even now, there is really no conflict of interest between the United States as a country and the Soviet Union as a country. The tension between us is, in my opinion, caused by the ideological factor. (P. 51)

The Vice-President speaks for a coalition of minorities within our society: the uneducated, the poor white, the fascist and the racist and his constituents.

He is succeeding in polarizing our nation into two groups, or coalitions, of minorities, each strongly opposed to the other. There are many of us who find no place in the "Silent Majority" and who are in total disagreement with the hippy, kinky, and violence-prone student demonstrators. We feel that social change must be brought about, and now. We see no need for wars such as we are now engaged in and want them halted now. We see no need for the pollution of the world we live in and we want it stopped now. We believe in the power of the vote to achieve these things and not violence.

However, the Vice-President groups us with the demonstrators and the effete slob and blasts us along with the rest with his acid, not intelligent, rhetoric. Therefore, we must stand on the opposite side of the fence from Mr. Agnew, since he does not recognize the middle of the road.

STEPHEN H. WOOD, Tripoli, Libya

These and similar judgments spread throughout the book. It holds the whole structure together, and said so in my review. Mr. Bohlen apparently believes (P. 122) that until "some form of palace coup d'état" occurs in the Soviet Union, "coexistence" will be very much another. His notion that a military take-over in the Soviet Union will improve the chances of cutting U.S. military spending is novel, to say the least. It is an example of the intellectual bankruptcy of official cold war "realism"—an ideology which justifies an escalating arms race but cannot be used to find the way to peace.

RICHARD J. BARNET, Washington

Power to Punish

The British Court of Appeal held recently that the power of judges to punish persons guilty of contempt in the face of the court is designed... to protect the rights of the public by ensuring that the administration of justice shall not be obstructed. Contempt proceedings are not "designed to buttress the dignity of judges and to protect them from injury... No such protection is necessary." (Law Report, London Times, Feb. 12.)

Judge Justice Salmon is too down a bird to try to explain why judges at least in England need not resort to action of proceedings in defense of their dignity. However, the "Chicago Seven" trial may suggest that a judge must have professional credibility. It is to function as an "honorable" judge, the defendants were clearly upper-middle-class liberal intellectuals, the defendants had no more from the North is a new statement of national school policy that reaffirms for the whole country a commitment against segregation and discrimination. As one Southern politico puts it:

"Segregation in the South is like a family funeral. We know it's dead and can't come back to life. What we want from the outside world is some decent respect."

DAVID DORRANCE, Paris

An Integration Success

By Joseph Kraft

Atlanta, going black. And there is great confusion because no one has a clear sense of where the desegregation process is leading. When John Letson, the Atlanta school superintendent, says, "Atlanta is going black. It's going black politically and it's going black educationally. The whites are going to move out. For the first time since Sherman burned the city, there's soon going to be a housing surplus."

Major Massell, for his part, did issue a statement urging a positive attitude of assistance with compliance." But he is not a very impressive figure. He has clearly put on the defensive by the business leaders. "Restraint." And in English that means that he was no more determined than the business community to play a major role in the teacher question.

But with the mayor and the business community backing off, a secondary leadership asserted its will. The school board, under the direction of Dr. Benjamin Mays, led the way in calling the community. School principals made special arrangements for new teachers. Parents' organizations moved to smooth the transfer. And now everybody in Atlanta believes the teacher integration is going to go smoothly.

Relaxed Climate

The reason secondary leadership could step in, of course, lies in the general climate of race relationships here. It is a relaxed climate, easy and calm. As Andrew Young, a former deputy to Martin Luther King, put it:

"Despite the legal barriers, personal relations between whites and blacks have always been better in the South than in the North. Now the legal barriers are down, and a rapport is possible. We can make progress toward integration much faster in the South than in the North. I feel comfortable in Atlanta."

To be sure, this city has a continuing race problem. There is a danger of resegregation here—if

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Two U.S. Physicists Report**Sun's Energy Is Less Than Thought**

MELBOURNE, March 4 (AP).—Two American physicists have calculated a new lower value for one of the most important constants in physics—the energy coming from the sun.

The science writer of the Melbourne Herald predicted today that

the discovery would cause a revolution in the physics world.

Colleagues of the scientists also rate the new "solar constant" as one of the great successes in physics.

The physicists are A.J. Drummond, chief scientist at Hobart

laboratories, Newport, R.I., and Matthew P. Thakakara, of the Goddard Space Center in Maryland.

They released their findings at the first international Solar Energy Society Conference in Melbourne.

NASA Had Inkling

The results of the research were known only to a few persons in the United States before today's announcement. "It was not well known outside, though NASA [National Aeronautics and Space Agency] knew we suspected the old figure and made adjustments themselves," Mr. Thakakara said.

The new figure for the solar constant is 1,840 calories per square centimeter per minute. The previously accepted figure was closer to 2,0 calories per square centimeter per minute.

The Indian-born Mr. Thakakara is a Roman Catholic priest as well as a scientist and has written several books on religion.

Mr. Drummond is Scottish by birth and both are naturalized Americans.

Used in Calculations

The Melbourne Herald science writer, Frank Palmost, said the solar constant is used by scientists to calculate what is happening within the sun.

Weather forecasting, the building of spacecraft and solar-driven power plants in satellites, as well as theoretical physics, will change drastically with the revised figure, Mr. Palmost said.

Mr. Thakakara proposed a project about eight years ago to NASA by which the sun constant could be checked. NASA provided funds and a team of about 300 scientists for the project.

The Americans were given an invitation here when their research success was disclosed.

U.S. Underseas Research Project To Include Women for First Time

WASHINGTON, March 4 (UPI).—The United States has selected five women—four biologists and a mechanical engineer—to spend 14 days in a habitat 50 feet beneath the ocean surface.

The first woman aquanaut crew will be added to the Tektite-2 underwater research project beginning April 1 in the Virgin Islands in the eastern Caribbean.

U.S. officials also said this week that invitations had been extended to the Soviet Union and other countries to send scientists as surface observers to the seven-month project that will include 14 underwater missions in Great Lameshur Bay on the south side of St. John's Island.

Tektite-2 plans to send aquanauts down 100 feet for periods ranging up to 30 days. In Tektite-1, the program's first phase, four aquanauts spent two months last year 50 feet under Great Lameshur Bay.

The all-woman crew will be lowered beneath the bay in July. Overall, 62 American aquanaut-scientists will take part in the 17 missions of Tektite-2—ten at a 50-foot depth and seven at 100 feet.

The women will use the five-place habitat developed early in the Tektite program by General Electric Co., one of several firms, government agencies and universities backing the project.

NASA Chief Invites Japan To Join Novel Space Program

TOKYO, March 4 (UPI).—The United States asked Japan today to join a revolutionary space program that will see men and women without astronaut training living and working in space in the late 1970s.

Dr. Thomas Paine, chief administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, said new U.S. technology will cut the costs of scientific experiments in space by as much as 90 percent by the end of the decade.

"We judge it to be in the best interests of free world nations to invite those countries who wish to join with us in development of these advanced systems," Mr. Paine told a news conference after a two-day visit to Japan.

Japan was Mr. Paine's last stop in a series of visits that included India, Germany, Italy, Australia and Canada. He outlined U.S. plans for space science in the 1970s and 1980s and invited foreign nations to join the program.

Mr. Paine said the core of the space-oriented U.S. space effort in the 1970s will consist of two projects:

"A new rocket plane that will

be able to fly 25 tons of passengers and equipment into space and return."

• A permanent space laboratory built of "modules" which could be enlarged over the years for the use of scientists from non-Communist countries.

Asked if Communist countries would participate, he said NASA has no specific proposals for meeting with the Soviet Union.

Japan accepted Mr. Paine's invitation to send an observer to Washington March 13 for a conference of interested nations under NASA auspices.

"We fully realize the difficulties of moving ahead in complex ventures in international cooperation," the NASA chief added. "We are not over-optimistic about it. However, we are convinced of its importance, and are making this effort to find new paths of international cooperation. During the 1960s there were parallel and duplicate programs in different nations. These only produced the same results at various times. It was a misapplication of great scientific and engineering talents."

W. Germany Names Ex-Judge As Third Member of Spy Ring

KARLSRUHE, March 4 (Reuters).—A retired judge was today named as the third member of a spy ring working for East Germany.

The judge, Heinrich Wiedemann, 41, was a friend of Irene Schultz, a secretary at the West German Science Ministry, who is now under arrest as a spy suspect.

Federal prosecutor Ludwig Marck told a press conference that Mr. Wiedemann took Mrs. Schultz to East Berlin in 1957, where she was recruited as a Communist agent.

The alleged leader of the ring, Hans Lindner, 43, a psychologist, was picked up by security men at a main railroad station last week. He had two secret documents in his hands.

The documents were photocopies of the secret reports of two meetings of Chancellor Willy Brandt's cabinet, Mr. Martin said.

Mrs. Schultz, 51, was said by the Science Ministry yesterday to have had access to secret cabinet documents as well as to material on all West German scientific research projects.

She was also able to see results of all scientific projects handled by the ministry, including nuclear research and technical aspects of West Germany's signature of the nuclear non-proliferation treaty.

Mrs. Lindner, 42, is thought to have headed a section of an East German spy ring. An office worker in Cologne, she is believed to come from Kiel, Marckstadt, in East Germany.

The documents were photocopies of the secret reports of two meetings of Chancellor Willy Brandt's cabinet, Mr. Martin said.

The three allegedly used theater tickets as cover for their meetings. Mr. Marck said extensive intelligence material was passed by Mr. Wiedemann and Mrs. Schultz to Mrs. Lindner in this case for transmission to the Ministry of State Security in East Berlin.

A federal prosecutor's office spokesman said Mr. Wiedemann was not in police custody, but would not elaborate on his whereabouts.

Official sources said Mr. Wiedemann had been detained for questioning but released because of his advanced age.

However, Associated Press reported that a warrant had been issued for his arrest.

Espionage Candidates

The federal prosecutor said Mr. Wiedemann exploited his good official connections to inform the East German secret service of promising espionage candidates. He had been working for the Communists for 20 years, Mr. Martin said.

Mr. Martin said Mr. Wiedemann must have had a high reputation with the East German security forces since he was invited to dinner several times by the head of the intelligence section, Lt. Gen. Max Wolf.

Extensive inquiries now were in progress, Mr. Martin said. But the federal prosecutor declined information about other persons involved in the spy ring.

British occupation authorities assigned Mr. Wiedemann the task of developing a justice ministry in North Rhine Westphalia, in 1946.

After retirement from government service in 1948, he worked as a lawyer and was also manager of a small company that specialized in loans for civil servants.

The federal prosecutor has alleged the two arrested women were

part of a spy ring working for the East German security apparatus.

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Madalyn Murray O'Hair and her husband, Richard, hold charters for their church.

Turmoil in Sanctum of the Atheist Church

By Margaret Crimmins

AUSTIN, Texas, March 4 (UPI)—"I tell you it's not easy living with Madalyn Murray O'Hair," declared Richard F. O'Hair, as he lugged a yellow plastic laundry basket full of his underwear through the living room.

"Oh no, life isn't easy," he said. "To her every mountain is a battle—a crusade. I just like to sit on the top of the mountain once in awhile."

Richard, "prophet" of the new atheistic, tax-exempt Poor Richard's Universal Life Church here, was unloading "all my earthly belongings" from a red Ford pickup parked outside the O'Hairs' three-bedroom, two-bathroom house in Austin's wooded and fashionable Shoal Creek area.

Talk of Divorce

Madalyn Murray O'Hair, America's best-known atheist, had dumped the belongings in the back of the truck and roared off in their car to see a man about a divorce.

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saphire
crown
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with
expandable
buckle
\$310

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be answered and hundreds of dollars in broadcasting equipment for her recordings.

The bishop was sipping on straight gin, in between coughing. "I'm very raw this morning. I'm drinking straight gin."

Otherwise, she looked like a pleasant, 50-year-old, like she is) housewife who likes to cook (which she doesn't), in an old print housedress, tattered sweater and white furry slippers.

The "O'Hairs" doctor of divinity degrees, which they got in a \$20 course from Bishop Kirby Hensley's California Universal Life Church, were framed on one wall. Their church got its charter and they were ordained through the cost of a stamp by the same organization, which has "ordained" some 300,000 "ministers" through the mail.

The "church" which they are buying for \$90 a month, is a standard gray and white, three-bedroom house on the north side of Austin, about three blocks from their home.

"Thank God, we have that magic word now—church," says Madalyn. "As long as all churches and all religions are tax-exempt, this church will be tax-exempt and that should pressure the government into doing something about the separation of church and state."

"The power of the church terrifies me," she said. She points to one study estimating the Catholic Church owns tax-exempt property in the United States worth \$11 billion. She quotes the Rev. Dr. Eugene Carson Blake, general-secretary of the World Council of Churches, as saying: "With reasonably prudent management, the churches ought to be able to control the economy of the nation in the predictable future."

"The things I've been talking about for years are in now. Ecology, communal living between different generations and freedom from sex hangups. I've never worn a bra or girdle."

"What a Waste!"

"What a waste when people think only about an after-life and don't do a damn thing here, now. I can't stand things that detract from choosing rationality. I believe too much in man's ego and intelligence."

"I don't want to burn down churches," she says. "I just don't want them permeating private lives of people who don't believe in them."

The Rev. Dr. Richard O'Hair (named prophet of the church by his wife) earlier introduced the Rev. Dr. Bishop Madalyn O'Hair (named bishop by herself): "That poor dying creature in the corner is Madalyn O'Hair."

Her corner was a neat desk with a green blotter, surrounded by law books (she has a law degree from South Texas College of Law in Houston), writings of Thomas Paine and Robert Ingersoll, a statue of Don Quixote, a peace symbol superimposed by the American flag, catalogued files of mail to

Police Arrest 55 in Drug Raids on Brooklyn Schools

NEW YORK, March 4 (Reuter)—Eight high school students and a trainee teacher were among 55 people arrested here during police drug raids on 15 Brooklyn schools.

The eight students—all from the same school—were charged yesterday with peddling heroin, barbiturates, LSD and other drugs.

Lynne Susan Olsen, 20, the trainee teacher, was charged with loitering near her school to use drugs.

Police charged another 17 people with loitering to use drugs and 29 others were arrested for allegedly peddling drugs.

All the arrests resulted from information by narcotics squad undercover agents who posed for several weeks as students and teachers at the 15 schools.

A police spokesman said there was flagrant drug traffic in Brooklyn schools. He said dozens of outsiders constantly loitered outside schools selling drugs before school, at lunch breaks and

and on Sunday morning a young woman was arrested at Kennedy International Airport by customs agents who seized five pounds of cocaine valued at \$50,000 wholesale. They said the cocaine was concealed in the woman's girdle. She was identified as Norma Fuentes Diaz, 26, of Santiago, Chile, who arrived aboard a Varig Airlines plane from Buenos Aires.

Cosmos-325 Launched

MOSCOW, March 4 (UPI)—The Soviet Union today launched another unmanned satellite in the Cosmos research and reconnaissance series. Cosmos 325 was circling the earth once every 99.8 minutes with an apogee of 216 miles and a perigee of 122 miles.

By Judy Klemesrud

NEW YORK (NYT)—There's a new girl in town. She's a tall, tawny blonde who doesn't think much of marriage. Or bras. Her habit of wearing pants to work helped spark a "pants-in" protest by fellow women employees who wanted the same privilege. She looks a little like Ingrid Bergman—especially around the eyes (they crinkle when she smiles) and the nose (it's a shade too long). But then it's to be expected. The girl is Ingrid's daughter, Pia Lindstrom, and she's fast becoming one of the stars of the mobile movie theaters.

Pia, who is 30, is what is called a "correspondent" at Channel 2. She was hired in December. The station has two other female news gatherers, Lucille Rich, a black, and Gloria Rojas, a Puerto Rican, but they are called "reporters." The difference is mainly one of status—and money. (Correspondents have more of both.) But they all have a lot of fun.

"I mean, how else would I get to meet the mayor or alleged Mafia leaders?" Pia said on a recent morning as she rode with her three-man crew (lights, camera, and sound) from the WCBW-TV Broadcast Center to City Hall.

On the Inside

"I'm seeing things I've never seen before, things that most people never see in their lives," she goes on. "It kind of gives you the feeling you're on the inside, and if you aren't, then the fellow at the next desk is."

The O'Hairs' doctor of divinity degrees, which they got in a \$20 course from Bishop Kirby Hensley's California Universal Life Church, were framed on one wall. Their church got its charter and they were ordained through the cost of a stamp by the same organization, which has "ordained" some 300,000 "ministers" through the mail.

Everything hangs out on Madalyn O'Hair. She doesn't know how to hide anything or how to talk prettily about things that are grindingly repugnant to her. Even a rip-roaring marital dispute comes out in the open, without embarrassment or apology. That's part of real life and she never did say everything was lovely and so she comes out swinging with four-letter words. "They're direct, aren't they?"

"And that's what I am first, a woman," she says with tears in sometimes brittle and sometimes soft hazel eyes.

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Farm Surplus Woes in EEC Unresolved

Agriculture Ministers Reach No Agreement

BRUSSELS, March 4 (Reuters)—Agriculture ministers of the six Common Market countries today failed to reach agreement on measures to control the community's vast farm surpluses currently costing some \$950 million.

Though it had been thought some kind of face-saving measure might be worked out, Mr. Charles Heger withdrew last night a compromise plan he had put before the two-day meeting.

Uninformed sources said the plan involved cutting prices in surplus areas like butter and correspondingly raising payments in deficit sectors like beef and West Germany.

Partners' Objections

The sources said Italy would not accept cuts in the price of sugar, and Germany refused to consider any price reductions, and France was against dairy produce cuts.

Ministers also failed to agree on structural measures to farming more efficient and the farmers off the land. Their side ended early today.

Such measures are seen as essential if farmers are to accept any cuts. French Agriculture Minister Jacques Duhamel said it might be insisted on in final reforms in exchange for keeping dairy cuts.

Mr. Duhamel and Silvio Manzini, vice-president of the Common Market's Executive Commission in charge of agriculture, both in clear last night they might Mr. Heger's compromise was so watered down as to be practically meaningless.

Measures to control the surpluses will be discussed by the community's foreign and finance ministers later this week.

Give Food Away

BRUSSELS, March 4 (UPI)—Common Market farm ministers met today to give apples to the surplus until the community's ten-tonne surplus has been used up.

The ministers decided to finance community funds distribution apples in Common Market countries to get rid of the surplus and also decided to bankroll a scheme to turn surplus Italian oranges into orange juice and "drink it free to the Italian

citrus

Eschewed Advertising

Swipe eschewed paid advertising and store outlets, receiving practically all its gross revenues for its unusual and largely unprofessional sales organization.

This consisted of a pyramid, rising from the simple "consultant" to the "experienced consultant," the "key," the "distributor" and, at the top, the American managers. The corps was unscrupulous, consisting chiefly of housewives and employees doing a bit of moonlighting on a commission basis.

The consultant was anybody who would take a case of 12 bottles to sell, at a profit to

Swipe quickly became a household word, so that nobody even asked a consultant any more what it was. Since the pitch hinged on this opening, and door-to-door selling was repugnant to the apparatus, the easy days were soon over. Consumers found that stores sold cleaner products too, and often cheaper.

Late arrivals to the Swipe campaign found the novelty gone, public interest down and new recruits, with their coterie of indulgent friends and relatives, difficult to find. Swipe introduced a new household product, but it did not take.

A number of distributors, heavily invested in Swipe, recently turned their bottles in for refunds. Swipe (France) finally preferred to wipe the slate clean.

N.Y. Bank In Control
Of Deutsche Union

FRANKFURT, March 4 (AP)—Bankers Trust Co., America's seventh largest bank, has gained a controlling interest in Deutsche Unionbank of Frankfurt. David K. Sias Jr., a Bankers Trust vice-president, announced here today.

The New York bank increased its 24 percent holding in Unionbank to "fractions over 50 percent" and Svenska Handelsbanken (Stock), the Swedish matchstick group, reduced its 51 percent interest to "fractions under 25 percent," Mr. Sias said.

German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel, Dutch Foreign Minister J. H. M. Luns, and Britain's Minister of Technology Anthony Wedgwood Benn, who was accompanied by Lord Chalfont, Minister of State, were present for the signing of the treaty.

Also present was the German Minister for Science, Prof. Leissink, whose secretary, Irene Schultz, 51, has been arrested on charges of suspected espionage.

U.S. Awaits Offer
On Japan Quotas

NEW YORK, March 4 (NYT)—Commerce Secretary Maurice H. Stans reiterated his belief yesterday that the problem of textile imports from Japan soon would be resolved by a voluntary agreement on quotas of man-made and wool fiber products.

In an interview with editors of The New York Times, Mr. Stans said that negotiations have been in progress for the last two months and that a counteroffer to U.S. proposals was expected by March 15.

Enactment of legislation to establish quotas would not be a good solution, he asserted, because it would then become a "Christmas tree" on which other trade groups could hang their stockings.

Citibank Credit Venture

TOKYO, March 4 (Reuters)—Nippon Shuppan, a Japanese sales credit company, said today it signed a contract with First National City Bank of New York for a joint consumer credit service in Japan. Citibank will supply up to \$1.38 million every six months for use as loans, while the Japanese company will supply its credit investigation, bill collecting and credit guarantee network throughout Japan and repay loans to the U.S. bank in case of default.

French Reserves Up

PARIS, March 4—France's gold and convertible currency reserves rose \$72.6 million last month to \$3.55 billion, the Finance Ministry said today.

Protection at Much Less Cost

U.S. Oil Task Force Chief Defends Report

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, March 4 (NYT)—The chairman of the cabinet-level committee that recently recommended a major change in the U.S. oil import program told Congress yesterday that the change would protect the national security at much less cost to the economy, including the consumer, than the present program.

Secretary of Labor George P. Shultz, chairman of the now-disbanded oil task force, testified be-

fore the Senate Antitrust subcommittee. He insisted repeatedly that the objective of the task force was to find an oil import system that would protect the national security at the least possible cost.

He said the proposed switch to a tariff, instead of import quotas, with the tariff set at a level to reduce somewhat the domestic crude oil price, would accomplish precisely that objective, though he agreed that some "marginal" U.S. producers would probably leave the market.

He emphasized that the issue has never been one of cutting off, or reducing, imports. "Just about everybody," he said, "agrees that the present import share of 10 percent of domestic demand 'will have to be increased' in the next ten years."

"So the real question," he said, "is not whether but how much and from where."

Elaborate Assessment

Mr. Shultz elaborated for the committee the assessments in the report on national security, future U.S. oil production and oil reserves. Allowing for Alaskan discoveries, he said, even if the crude oil price were reduced to about \$2.50 a barrel from its present level of \$3.30 under a tariff system, "there would be undiminished additions to crude oil reserves, and increased production between now and 1980."

He also said that the United States and Canada could meet 92 percent of their oil needs without rationing, and all of their oil needs with "modest" rationing, even in the "extreme case" of a complete cutoff in oil all from the Middle East, Africa and South America for a full year.

So one wonders whether the battered little guys—or the pros, for that matter—should trust the cautious optimism that seems to pervade Wall Street these days. Everyone hopes the optimism will be justified, of course, but consider this:

A respected polling agency, Sindlinger & Co., of Norwood, Pa., says executives have no confidence in the stock market at this time.

Calling the nation's 4.2 million male executives "America's

most knowledgeable investors," the Sindlinger organization says their message is: "Hold off. Business is not going to get any better right away. More people will be out of jobs and incomes will be trimmed in the months ahead."

Male Executive Influence

Sindlinger says that these executives account for 60 percent of all trading and that their investment activity, therefore, exerts a strong influence on the direction of stock prices.

When these managers, proprietors and officials occupying key positions in business, priests and officials occupying the economic outlook—as they consistently were for most of the last decade—they invest heavily.

Conjecture continues as to when the big money-center banks will lower their prime rates. A. W. Clausen, president of Bank of America, the nation's biggest bank, said today that the prime rate could drop half a point within the next two or three months—a view that is shared privately by some Eastern bankers.

Meanwhile, some bank stocks were hefty market losers. First National City fell 3 1/4 to 70 3/4 and Bankers Trust dropped 2 1/8 to 67 1/8. Savings-and-loan and construction issues also moved lower.

Baxter Laboratories, off 1 1/2 to 31 3/4, topped the active list.

The bulk of its volume came in a block of 350,000 shares at 32.

Best Gain

National General, a conglomerate, posted the best gain among the actives, rising 2 1/2 to 16 7/8 just after reporting a net loss of \$70.3 million for calendar 1969. Last year, it sold as high as 46 1/4.

Volume ran at 11.85 million shares, or a big higher than yesterday's 11.70 million shares.

On the active roster, glamour backsiders included Itek, down 4 1/4 to 69 3/4, and Mohawk Data Sciences, off 2 5/8 to 69 3/4. Elsewhere among the glamour, declines of more than 3 points showed in IBM, National Cash Register, Xerox and Fairchild Camera.

American Telephone held up at 52 3/4, but General Motors rose 1 to 71 3/8 and U.S. Steel added 1/2 at 39.

New Orders Fall
3 Percent in U.S.

WASHINGTON, March 4 (Reuters)—New orders for manufactured products fell 3.8 percent, \$1.5 billion, to \$33.8 billion in January, the third successive monthly decline, the Commerce Department reported today.

The previous month's drop was 2.4 percent.

New orders for durable goods declined 5.3 percent while unfilled durable orders dropped 1.5 percent.

Shipments of manufactured products fell \$100 million to \$65.2 billion in January.

At the same time, manufacturers' inventories grew \$300 million to \$96.2 billion, bringing the ratio of inventories to shipments to 1.74 percent from 1.73 percent in December.

This was the highest stock sales ratio since August 1968, and reflected the decline in general corporate turnover and the steady increase in inventory levels, officials said.

King's Ransom

Blended and bottled in Scotland by WILLIAM WHITELEY & COMPANY

Confidence Level in N.Y. Gets Gauge

Executives' Views Used as Barometer

NEW YORK, March 4 (NYT)—

—When a group of reporters met with officials of a leading brokerage house last week to compare predictions made last year as to where the stock market would be today, it turned out that the reporters' best guesses were far closer to the mark than those of the brokers.

The brokers were far too bullish. Even the most pessimistic among them missed by a country mile. This is not to tout the judgment of the reporters but to question whether brokers can make a reasonably impartial judgment about something so dear to their pocketbooks.

For Wall Street thrives on optimism. Bearishness is an unnatural state of mind on Lower Broadway. Short sellers constitute a minority group.

Who's Optimistic?

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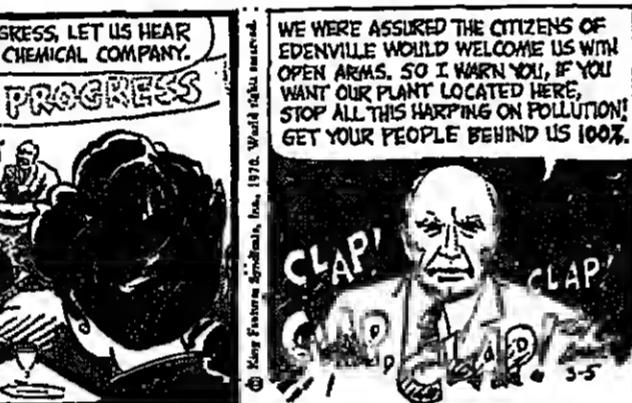
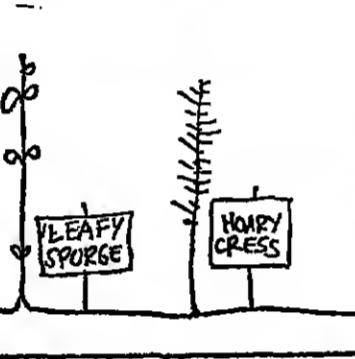
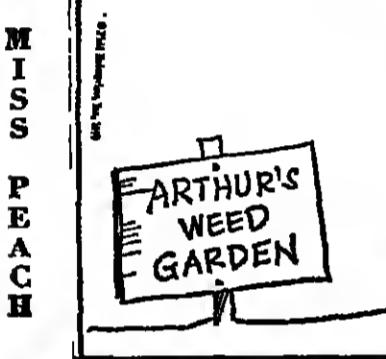
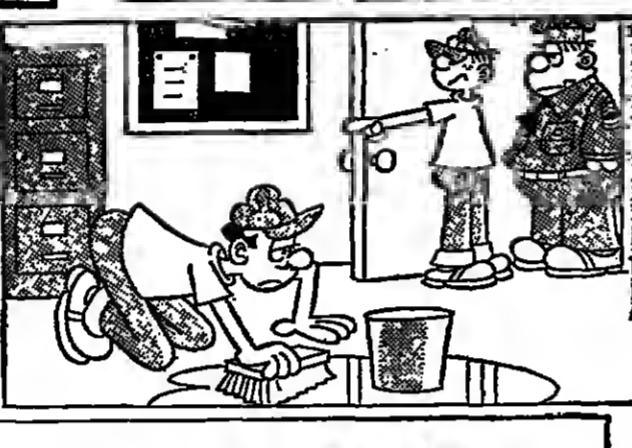
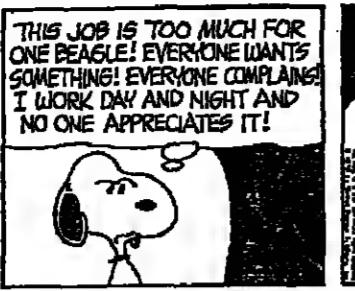
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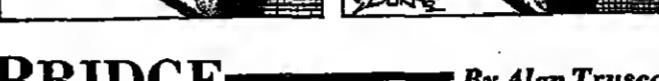
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American Stock Exchange Trading

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144	412	Abercrombie	131	8	61	81	47	61	14	274	142	Aquafina	160	204	295	238	298	16	226	112	294	129	128	116	114	114	114	114	114			
64	424	Acme Hamil	17	51	52	50	51	51	51	3	3	Argus Inc	16	18	21	21	21	16	22	12	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21		
111	376	Acme Prec.	8	41	41	41	41	41	41	10	10	Argus Inc	16	18	21	21	21	16	22	12	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21		
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251	103	Aeroader Inc	6	11	11	10	10	10	10	12	12	Arrow Electronics	6	13	13	13	13	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	
137	594	AeroFlow	30	15	100	104	104	104	104	12	376	Arkal Corp	5	44	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47
221	131	Aerojet	50	44	120	120	120	120	120	12	376	Arkal Corp	5	44	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47
124	82	Aerospace	15	9	9	9	9	9	9	12	12	Ascamer	20	21	17	17	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
124	82	Aerospace	15	9	9	9	9	9	9	12	12	Ascamer	20	21	17	17	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
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BLONDIE



BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

One of the Dallas Aces' gains against Ornar Sharif's Bridge Circus last week in Philadelphia, Pa., occurred on the diagramed deal when Robert Goldman brought home a close game.

At both tables, South bid his spades twice and North bid his hearts twice. At this point Claude Delmonly of Paris, as South, passed, judging that his partner, Giorgio Belladonna, held a long, strong heart suit and little else.

Belladonna's hand, however, was as good as it could possibly be for his bidding, and the cards were favorably placed for a heart contract. One trump trick was lost, and the declarer made three overtricks for a score of 170 points.

When the Aces held the North-South cards, Goldman and William Eisenberg followed the same initial route, using a Roth-Stone style. In their methods, the North was minimum, not a maximum: holding a weaker hand, North would have responded one no-trump, forcing, and bid hearts at his second turn. Goldman therefore continued to game in no-trump, and Benito Garozzo, as West, led the club eight.

Even with both finesses in the red suits working and the diamonds breaking, South had no immediate way to make nine tricks. There was no way to return to the dummy after finessing twice in diamonds and establishing the 13th card in that suit.

He took the club ace, finessed the diamond queen successfully, and cashed the ace and king of spades. Discovering the bad break in that suit, South played the ace and jack of diamonds to establish dummy's ten.

East had dropped a heart on

the second spade lead and was in a quandary after taking the diamond jack with his king. Deceived by his partner's opening lead into thinking that South held both club honors, he led his king and queen of clubs and shifted to a heart.

South made three tricks in the dummy, and played a heart, forcing East to surrender a trick to the club jack at the end.

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Even with both finesses in the red suits working and the diamonds breaking, South had no immediate way to make nine tricks. There was no way to return to the dummy after finessing twice in diamonds and establishing the 13th card in that suit.

He took the club ace, finessed the diamond queen successfully, and cashed the ace and king of spades. Discovering the bad break in that suit, South played the ace and jack of diamonds to establish dummy's ten.

East had dropped a heart on

the second spade lead and was in a quandary after taking the diamond jack with his king. Deceived by his partner's opening lead into thinking that South held both club honors, he led his king and queen of clubs and shifted to a heart.

South made three tricks in the dummy, and played a heart, forcing East to surrender a trick to the club jack at the end.

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BOOKS

SUGAR RAY

By Sugar Ray Robinson. With Dave Anderson. Viking. 376 pp. \$6.95.

I KNOW WHY THE CAGED BIRD SINGS

By Maya Angelou. Random House. 231 pp. \$5.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

WALKER SMITH Jr. was born in Black Bottom in Detroit in 1921. When he was 12 he moved with his mother and two sisters to Hell's Kitchen in New York. Not long after he discovered that he was very good with his fists. He boxed his first amateur match in Kingston, N.Y., in 1936. His coach identified him with an Amateur Athletic Union card that belonged to one Ray Robinson. The name stuck along with the nickname Sugar, which was offered by a woman who thought his style sweet.

His professional career lasted from Oct. 4, 1940, to Dec. 10, 1965. In that time Robinson won 175 of 202 bouts, 109 by knockouts. He won the world welterweight and middleweight championships—the latter five times—and would have added the light-heavyweight but for an attack of heat exhaustion he suffered in a bout with Joey Maxim. Robinson has been described by experts, in a phrase culled to meanlessness by overuse, as "pound for pound the best boxer that ever entered the ring."

One relives the high points of this extraordinary career in "Sugar Ray," an autobiography written with sportswriter Dave Anderson, of The New York Times. One also learns something of Robinson's pride, independence, honesty, egotism, religiosity, and ambivalence toward money and success. He was approached many times—once with an offer of \$1 million to rig a series of bouts with Rocky Graziano—and always turned them down, except when begged not to knock out an easy opponent. And then he never accepted pay or placed a bet.

It was a shrewd, tough financial negotiator, who even insisted on being paid for the television rights to a farewell ceremony held in his honor at the old Madison Square Garden. He earned some \$4 million, and spent it all on "high living," a huge entourage, a house for his mother, sour business investments, flamingo Cadillacs that made him the toast of Harlem, handouts to anyone who asked, and \$5 tips to everyone who didn't. He is relatively broke now, but hopes to become a movie star. He never drinks; He has been married twice, admits to adultery, has an illegitimate son, but believes deeply in God. He regrets nothing. He would do it all over again.

One reads his book reluctantly for a while, with the nostalgic enjoyment of watching a forlorn movie on the late show—which indeed, his story much resembles—until near the end when one comes across an ever-so-delicately patronizing chapter on Muhammad Ali that suggests that Ali, in refusing military induction, was merely

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The fact that Miss Angelou is absolutely essential to her story, of course. If growing up is painful for the Southern black girl, being aware of her displacement is the rust on the razor that threatens the throat. It is an unnecessary insult.

Her story could not have happened to anyone. Yet, the fact that she is black is also entirely irrelevant. The beauty is not in the story, but in the telling.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

CROSSWORD — By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Bolivian city
2 Jester
3 Sea
4 Outbreak
5 In a glance
16 Push
17 Examples
18 Steele
20 Time
21 Debates oneself
22 Hwy.
23 Election winners
26 Sandwich
27 Groups of common ancestry
29 Patterns
32 Roman official
35 Golfing area
36 Musician
38 Leopold
39 Estadio cry
40 Overdue debts
41 Outside: Prefix
42 — Pompidou, Roman king
44 U.S. agency: Abbr.
45 Imposes, with "on"
47 Carbon or boron

DOWN

1 Outcast
2 Sea-calf
3 Ex —
4 Nabokov girl
5 Last letters, in Britain
6 Vans
7 Self-winding mercury clock
8 Catch one's breath
9 Candies
10 Kansas city
11 Afterwords
12 Claudius' successor
13 Whole lot, informally
14 — on the back
15 Surface material
16 Asian hardwood
17 Davy lamp
18 Mau

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14					15							
17					18							
20					21							
23					24							
32	33	34			35							
37					38							

'Vital' Matter Needs Full Trial**Judge Denies Flood Injunction**

NEW YORK, March 4 (AP)—A federal judge refused today to enjoin organized baseball's reserve clause system, holding that such a vital matter should have a full trial.

The injunction was sought by outfielder Curt Flood, fighting the trade that sent him from the St. Louis Cardinals to the Philadelphia Phillies.

Flood charged in a Jan. 16 lawsuit that the big leagues are joined in a "conspiracy" in violation of several antitrust laws through the "reserve clause" system. He alleged that it amounts to "peonage."

Judge Irving Ben Cooper, in a 10-page opinion after oral argument, Web. 3, wrote:

"The plaintiff is to achieve by court action the fundamental change he seeks in the reserve clause, then we believe that such a determination on a matter of such importance to organized baseball and with such potential for causing the floodgates to litigate must at least be the result."

Flamingo to My Dad George; Silent Screen Fades to 8th

By Gerald Strine

MIAAMI, March 4 (UPI)—Silent Screen threw the Kentucky Derby picture out of focus yesterday at Miami Park, slowly grinding to a halt after seven of the nine furlongs of the \$161,400 Flamingo Stakes.

My Dad George, a Florida-bred, won by a nose over Corn Off the Cob in Silent Screen, sent off at 3 to 1 in a bid for a seventh straight triumph, faded to eighth place after challenging for the lead at the top of the stretch.

My Dad George returned \$19.50 for 2 to 1 win as the third choice in the field of 13 3-year-olds. Ray Woodward piloted the bay son of Mr. Star the 1 1/8-mile distance in 1:49 3/5. The fractions were on the quick side (6 4/5 2/5, 1:49 2/5, 1:49 3/5), with Corn Off the Cob running all the way.

Winner Dropped Dead

ALBANY, Calif., March 4 (AP)—

For Old Times Sake, a \$24.80 longshot, dropped dead on the way to the winner's circle yesterday after the seventh race at Golden Gate Fields. The 4-year-old gained his second victory in a 12-race career and then died of either a heart attack or an internal hemorrhage, officials said. Jockey Dennis Tierney said the horse began to stagger while he was pulling him up after the race.

The top team in "Group B" automatically qualifies for inclusion in "Group A" the next year.

The Americans finished first in a world tournament for the first time since winning the Olympic title in 1960.

The chunky 25-year-old goalie

knows what it feels like to be behind. Less than two weeks ago he was behind the porous defense of the Los Angeles Kings. Last night, Desjardins put on a typically acrobatic performance, but this time for the Chicago Black Hawks who rallied from a first-period deficit to beat the Kings, 3-1.

In the night's only other National Hockey League contest, Toronto's Paul Henderson scored two goals and assisted on a third to lead the Maple Leafs to a 4-1 triumph over the Oakland Seals.

The Hawks' victory moved them into a third-place tie with the Montreal Canadiens in the East Division battle for playoff berths.

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My Behave didn't, throwing Jockey Bill

Art Buchwald

Whom to Believe?

WASHINGTON. — Vice-President Spiro Agnew and Attorney General John Mitchell may be on a collision course without even knowing it. As everyone who has a television set knows, the thrust of Mr. Agnew's fund-raising speeches for the Republican party is that you can't trust the press or the television commentators because they're biased and unreliable.

At the very moment that Mr. Agnew is challenging the credibility of the communications media, Attorney General Mitchell is going ahead with his plans to subpoena the notebooks and films of the very reporters who Mr. Agnew says lack credibility.

The question that the Eastern liberal establishment press is asking is, "Does the Attorney General of the United States plan to use reporters' notebooks and film as evidence, when the Vice-President of the United States says they are all a pack of lies?"

It's going to be tough for a jury to decide a case when two leaders of the country are on opposite sides of the case.

"Ladies and gentlemen of the jury, the government submits in evidence the notebooks of Hiram Spindleroff who interviewed Raff Lubin. In one of these notebooks Lubin told Spindleroff and I quote, 'I had a birthday candle. I'd set fire to the Washington Monument.'"

"The defense objects, your honor, Vice-President Agnew has said repeatedly you can't believe a word Hiram Spindleroff says. So how can we believe anything written in his notebooks?"

"Your honor, the government has been assured that everything Spindleroff has written in his notebook is true."

"Your honor, the Attorney General is calling the Vice-President of the United States a liar and the defense will not stand for it."

"The Attorney General is not calling the Vice-President a liar,

The Attorney General has great respect for the Vice-President." "Then how can the Attorney General say that Spindleroff has written the truth about Lubin when the Vice-President says that Spindleroff can't write the truth about anything?"

"Objection sustained. The prosecution will continue."

"Your honor we will now show a film made by Mike Solace, the CBS television commentator, at the time he interviewed Raff Lubin about Lubin's plans to organize a demonstration in Florida to stop the spring training of baseball."

"Objection, your honor. The defense would like to say that the Vice-President has pointed out that of all the commentators on the airwaves, Mike Solace has raised his eyebrows the most. He cannot be trusted to give a fair accounting of the news."

"Your honor, the government strongly objects to the objection. Mike Solace is considered one of the most important news commentators in television. This film we have subpoenaed will show that Lubin is . . ."

"Objection. The Attorney General is doubtless the word of the Vice-President of the United States again. The defense is shocked and horrified."

"Mr. Attorney General, are you or are you not casting aspersions on the Vice-President of the United States?"

"I am not, your honor. But I can't proceed with my case unless I am permitted to use the notebooks and film I had to subpoena to prove that Raff Lubin intended to burn down the Washington Monument and stop spring training of baseball at the same time."

"Mr. Attorney General, as judge I cannot accept the evidence unless I am assured by the Vice-President of the United States that Hiram Spindleroff and Mike Solace tell the truth."

"But how can I get the Vice-President to say that?"

"That's your problem. Mr. Attorney General. But if you call the Vice-President a liar once more, I'm going to have to hold you in contempt."

Ups and Downs of a Town Called Pozzuoli

By James M. Johnson

POZZUOLI, Italy.—In the last 2,400 years, Pozzuoli, a town of about 70,000 inhabitants on the Bay of Naples, has had its ups and downs, geologically as historically.

At the moment, the city is—literally—on an upward swing. In fact, scientists report that Pozzuoli has risen 2 feet 4 inches in the last six months due to subterranean pressures.

As the earth continues to rise, city officials have ordered a limited evacuation of the town. Scientists are studying the possibility that lava beneath the town will push its way through a vent, creating a new volcano. An eruption now is discounted: the lava is not sufficiently hot.

The pool of lava beneath Pozzuoli is believed to be a part of or linked to the sea of molten material that feeds Vesuvius. Vesuvius last erupted during World War II and scientists have been watching the crater high above Naples for signs of fresh activity.

Sinking in Naples

In the last year, the Posillipo and Vomero sections of Naples apparently have been sinking as nearby Pozzuoli rose. Streets in the Vomero have suddenly collapsed, occasionally swallowing up pedestrians and vehicles. At first, the porous nature of the ground and underwater drainage were blamed. Now, it seems likely that the cave-ins were a result of the terrestrial subsidence as well.

Volcanic activity in the Pozzuoli region has been a matter of record since ancient times. Lake Averno (Avernas) a few miles to the northwest of Pozzuoli occupies the crater of an extinct volcano. Subterranean gases are constantly escaping from numerous vents around the lake. Another nearby lake, Lucrino, has also been affected. In 1922, virtually all of the fish in Lucrino were killed by subterranean regurgitations.

The noxious fumes and vapors rising from the lake's banks led the ancients to place one of the many entrances to Hades in the area.

When the ancestors of the ancient Romans were entering Italy from the north, a whole string of volcanoes were erupting along a line stretching from 75 miles north of Rome, extending through Pozzuoli and ending at Mount Etna in Sicily, which remains Europe's only active volcano.

Today, many of those former volcanoes have been abandoned since 1205 when it was destroyed by the Neapolitans. This was only fitting, since aristocrats from Cumae destroyed Parthope, with Naples was then known, in the 7th century.

Cumae has been abandoned since 1205

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Cumae is, today, probably one of the least exploited archeological sites in Italy.

Reached by a narrow, rutted country road, its ruins are overgrown with weeds and brambles. On its shattered acropolis the silence is emphasized by the whisper of the sea, washing upon the deserted sandy beach below.

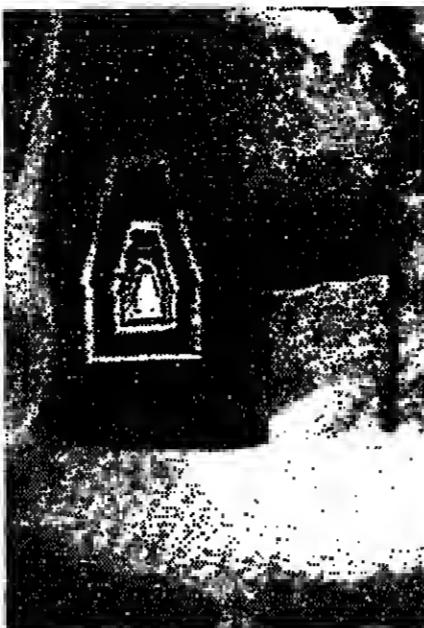
The Emperor Hadrian died in the nearby resort of Baiae and his body was sent to Rome for burial in Castel Santi'Angelo. A temple was erected to Hadrian on the site of Cicero's house.

Marcus Agrippa, Augustus' son-in-law, spent some time in the town while training a fleet to battle Pompey's son.

For the people of Pozzuoli, the Dark Ages were just that. The town was sacked by Alaric in 410, Genseric in 455 and Totila in 545. Things then went rapidly downhill until 1538 when a large hill, known as Montenovo, was thrown up by a terrestrial upheaval similar to this year's phenomenon. But over the centuries, Pozzuoli has been subjected to innumerable tremors and upheavals, most of which have gone unrecorded.

Over the centuries, the town has had nearly as many names as altitudes.

It was founded as Dicarachis, became Puteoli, was renamed Colonia Flavia for the Emperor Vespasian and is now Pozzuoli.



Sibyl of Cumae's consulting room

Alban Hills south of Rome—Albano and Nemi—and Averno.

Apparently Pozzuoli was founded about 520 BC by colonists from the Greek city of Cumae, ten miles to the north. Cumae itself was regarded by Strabo as the oldest of Greek cities on mainland Italy, being founded sometime in the 7th century BC.

Cumae is, today, probably one of the least exploited archeological sites in Italy.

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tury BC. However, they rebuilt the town as Neapolis.

Until Sophie Loren left her grandfather's farm in the area, no one who was anyone seems to have come from Pozzuoli. But, at least in ancient times, the great and near-great were constantly dropping into or out of the place. In legendary times, the attraction was Averno, since, apparently, as many people wished to visit Hades as wished to get out of it.

Odysseus passed that way as did Aeneas and Hercules, or Hercules, who, it is believed, made use of the Avernian entrance to Hades.

After the Romans occupied Pozzuoli in 215 BC, the town became an important port, the principal maritime outlet of southern Italy. Sulla, the Roman dictator, retired there in 78 BC. Cicero had a villa in the town as well as another on the Lucrino lake. St. Paul spent a week in Pozzuoli after his arrival in AD 61 from the Mideast. He went on to Rome to trial and, traditionally, to martyrdom by decapitation.

San Gennaro

Pozzuoli has another significance in Christian history. In AD 305, Januarius, San Gennaro, the patron of Naples, was martyred in the town. His body was transferred later to Naples where a vial, allegedly containing his dried blood, is preserved.

The blood is said to liquefy on three occasions each year. Should it fail to do so, according to the Neapolitans, disaster will occur. According to local experts, the last time the blood failed to liquefy, the Nazis crushed a local rebellion, the Allies landed and Vesuvius erupted.

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PEOPLE:

The Song Of the Sirens

Ah, advertisements, the antidote to Page 1, the Siren song of all us profiteering consumers, the constant source of joy and amusement, to wit:

"Now revealed!" headlines Heron Books in a full-page ad in the Sunday Times supplement. "The intimate secrets of the women who made history, their fabulous lives and loves, hatreds and sacrifices. Accept as a GIFT. *Lucrezia Borgia*." Thanks awfully, Heron, but it'd just complicate things . . .

"The first clock radio you don't have to set the night before," says Sony, plugging its new *Digitime* in Sports Illustrated. "Just set it once. And it's all over and done with. Day after day after day it goes off. And you do too."

"Unbelievable—but true!" advertises a "world famous hair specialist" in the News of the World. "Hair loss arrested. I have been successfully treating hair troubles for over 30 years and will tell you all about my treatments. Entirely Free of Charge and will forward hints on hair care and condition, which should be followed by all."

STAGE 1 STAGE 2 STAGE 3

SUPPERING: Actress Brigitte Bardot, 36, from viral hepatitis, obliging her to cut short a vacation in Nassau; British author Lawrence Durrell, "front things I said 15 years ago about hating England and its puritanism." Durrell, in London to promote his new book "Numquam," told an Evening Standard reporter: "All I meant was it is more agreeable to starve in Provence than in Kensington. Of course it still is, but fortunately I no longer have to starve." ARRESTED: Jazz trumpeter Miles Davis, 43, charged with possession of a "deadly weapon," Davis, flagged down by a New York City police for driving with an expired auto-inspection sticker, was looking through his pocketbook for his license and registration when the police allegedly spotted a pair of brass knuckles.

UNDER OBSERVATION: Yukio



Kozuma, 23, arrested in Tokyo after approaching a bather's window, placing a pistol on the counter, and announcing: "This is a holdup. Call the police." WELCOME: Queen Elizabeth, Prince Philip and Princess Anne, by 5,000 wildly cheering natives of Suva, Fiji, as the royal family arrived on the first leg of its tour of the South Pacific.

Brynn Williams is going to eat a bus. He decided he was going to eat a bus when he read that Australian Leon Sampson was eating a car. Williams, a 58-year-old 238-pounder with an appetite rarely observed outside of Wales, nearly flogged on the news. Whereas Sampson has undertaken the gradual consumption of an automobile over the course of four years in order to win a \$12,000 bet, for Williams it is a question of pride. "I've always considered I could eat anything any man could eat, and twice as fast," said Williams in London. "So if this Australian gets through a car in four years, I'll do a bus in two." Asked whether he intended to eat a regular bus or one of London's double-decker jobs, Williams was not amused. "What do you think I am," he asked, "a flipping glutin?"

One last advertisement drawn from the archives of the Tribune Classified section and of particular interest, perhaps, to beleaguered officials of the UMW: "Learn French rapidly with a private instructor at your home or office or mine."

—DICK RORABACK

ANNOUNCEMENTS

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